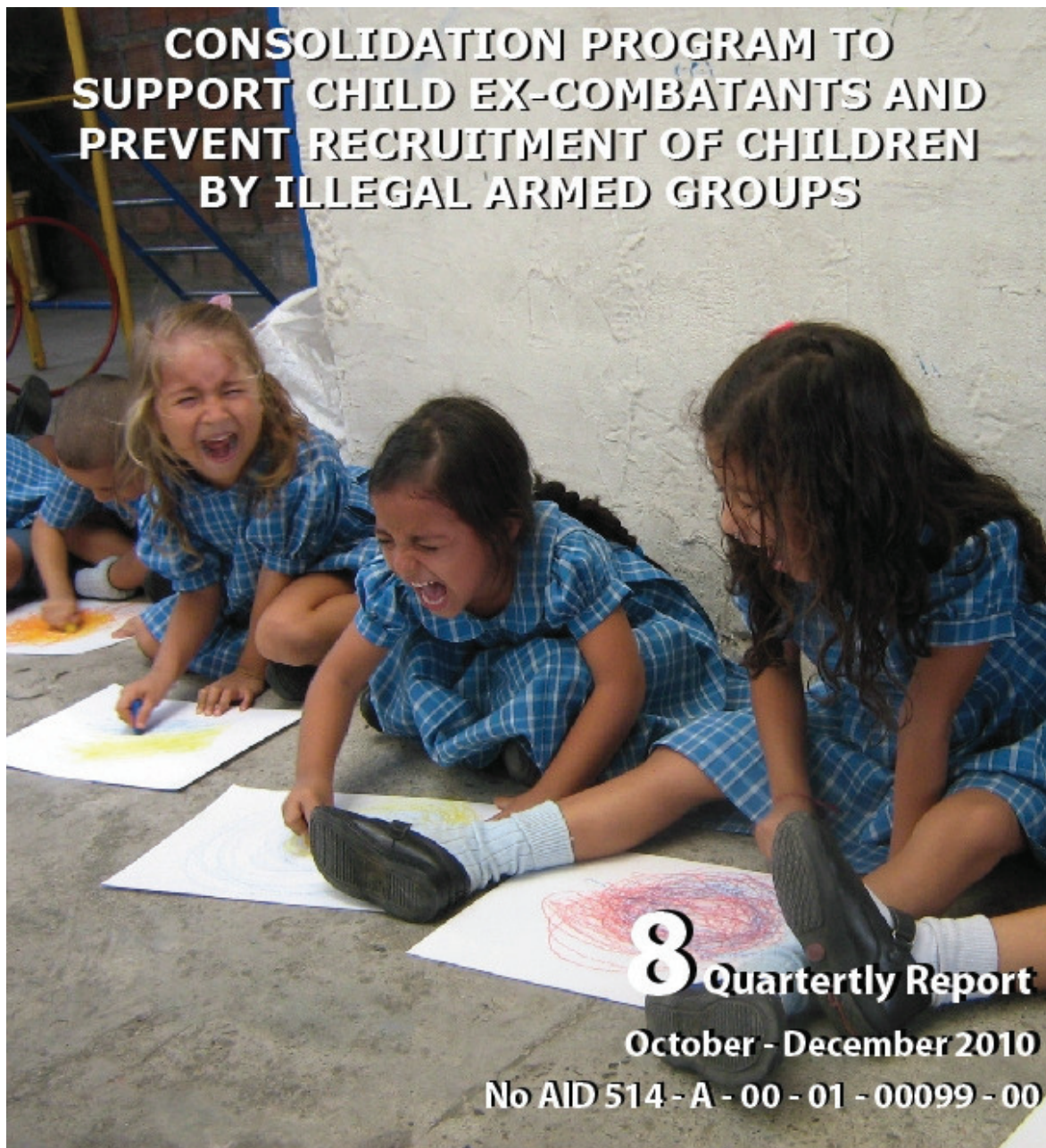


CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS



8 Quarterly Report

October - December 2010

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IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

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PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

Executive Summary

The following report presents the activities implemented within the **Consolidation Program to Support Child Ex-Combatants and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups 2009-2011**, in the fourth quarter of 2010 (October to December 2010). This Program is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and is based on the continuation of the results achieved since the implementation of the program in 2001.

During the quarter, the effects of the extreme weather conditions and the necessary emergency response across the country made affected the completion of the determined timeline for actions planned with the ICBF. The teams from the Institute had to dedicate a large part of their time to assisting in the emergency situation. However, the joint decision were made to support and assist the Colombian Government's in attending to the needs of the persons; results achieved can be shown as follows.

The **Direct Assistance Component for Under-age Ex-combatants** worked on processes of reestablishment, guarantee of rights and social integration of disengaged children and youth (CH&Y). A total of 92 new beneficiaries entered the program, 95% voluntarily disengaged and 5% were recuperated. 81% of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 13% from ELN, 2% from BACRIN and 4% were former members of AUC. 539 CH&Y were being assisted by the end of the quarter.

According to gender composition 71% of the new beneficiaries are boys and 29% girls. Putumayo, Caquetá, Cauca, Antioquia and Guaviare, account for most of the incoming CH&Y for this quarter (55%) in terms of the department where they were recruited by IAG. 16% of the youths that entered the program during the quarter are indigenous, 7% are afro-Colombian, and 77% are "mestizos".

Institutional settings counted for 41% of the total assistance provided while extra institutional family settings counted for 56% of the total assistance provided; 3% of the disengaged CH&Y are within the Protection Network of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF). 95 CH&Y retire from the program.

The **Prevention Component** focused on the training of local institutions and communities to reduce risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups (IAG) in geographic areas where children are most vulnerable. As a result a total number of 12,805 new CH&Y participated in processes to prevent recruitment. From this amount 1,466 CH&Y were benefited by the special support to afro-Colombian and indigenous communities held through the Displaced Orphans Fund (DCOF) which focused intervention in the Departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and south of Tolima in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y in high-risk areas.

During the quarter, main prevention activities focused on the public education and local level activities, implementation of vulnerability, risk and opportunity mapping (MVRO), public policy and other social investment.

The process for **Institutional Strengthening of Colombianization** continues making important progress. Currently, the ICBF has been developing and encouraging inter-administrative agreements to guarantee assistance for disengaged CH&Y, rights restitution, and the implementation of the model created in partnership with the IOM. In this area, the National Learning System (SENA) has been assuming assistance and prevention actions to prevent recruitment of CH&Y.

Some initiatives were strengthened with assistance from allies in the government who have provided technical and financial resources for the Program's implementation. Within the framework of the strategy to promote Human Rights initiatives have agreed with the Attorney General's Office and the Office of the Ombudsman, in order to encourage participation of youth in the Human Rights School.

As a result of the joint work developed between ICBF – USAID/IOM during these years, it is worth mentioning the new agreements signed with ICBF with the aim to strengthen its work in order to assist disengaged children. Likewise, USAID resources have supported national initiatives promoted by the GOC agencies in order to guarantee rights of CH&Y and prevent recruitment by illegal armed groups; more CH&Y have benefitted from these strategic interventions.

1. Context

In Colombia the current situation of violence against children, adolescents, and young people (CH&Y) is becoming increasingly more alarming. Compared to previous years, the figures on cases and types of violence, such as physical and psychological abuse, abandonment, and sexual abuse, show a tendency to rise rather than decrease. This situation has been confirmed by Elvira Forero Hernández, the Director of the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), who affirms that in 2010, 35.204 cases of child abuse and 7.637 cases of sexual abuse have been recorded.¹ Up until September 2010, 520 murders of children were recorded, of which "13 were less than a year old."² Likewise, violence expressed through selective murders and massacres by gangs has not ceased.³ During this quarter, one case of violence in the Tame municipality (Arauca),⁴ which moved the

¹ <http://www.lanacion.com.co/2010/11/18/preocupa-maltrato-y-abuso-sexual-infantil>. LA NACIÓN.COM.CO. "Abuse and Sexual Abuse of Children is Worrisome." November 18, 2010.

² <http://www.caracol.com.co/nota>. CARACOL RADIO. "Terrifying statistics on violence against children in Colombia," October 1, 2008.

³ <http://www.pnud.org.co/sitio.shtml?apc=&s=g&m=j> PNUD COLOMBIA. The G24 strongly condemned the murder of Óscar Maussa, which occurred on November 24 in the San Juan Nepomuceno municipality, adding to the list of declarations of repudiation for the violent death of the peasant leader who called for land restitution. Including Massa's death, several dozen people have been assassinated in relation to restitution demands and land takeovers in recent years.

⁴ <http://elnuevosiglo.com.co/nacion/orden-publico/20391-alertan-por-creciente-violencia-contra-menores-de-edad-en-grauca.html> EL NUEVO SIGLO. "There is an alert of increasing violence against minors in Arauca." The majority of the 20 crimes are concentrated in three of the seven municipalities in this department that are along the Venezuelan border. The Attorney General is awaiting the DNA results of tests given to seven soldiers suspected of the violent crime against the three children in a rural area of the Tame municipality. Pastoral Social - Cáritas Arauca sent out an alert on the rise of violence against children and youth in the department, a phenomenon they consider to be linked to the armed conflict. December 10, 2010.

⁵ [HTTP://WWW.SEMANA.COM/NOTICIAS-NACION/CRIMEN-ARAUCA/146916.ASPX](http://www.semana.com/noticias-nacion/crimen-arauca/146916.aspx) SEMANA MAGAZINE. "THE ARAUCA CRIME: HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ATTENDED THE FUNERAL IN TAME OF YENNY TORRES JAIMES, 14 YEARS OLD, AND HER

country, stands out, in which a girl and two boys were raped and then murdered.⁵

On the other hand, a profound preoccupation of the country's institutions is notable, especially from the ICBF, with the issue of the increasingly visible phenomenon of the illicit use of CH&Y and their subsequent recruitment by illegal armed groups (IAG) and criminal gangs.⁶ This phenomenon is proliferating in regions where illegal armed actors and gangs are present, among them Nariño, Meta, Antioquia, and Córdoba.

In the Nariño department, more specifically in the Ipiales municipality on the Ecuadorian border, the death of a 15- year- old girl was recorded, caused by an attack on a FARC camp by the Colombian army.⁷ Recruitment is being carried out, especially in the municipalities of Tumaco, Ipiales, Ricaurte, and Mallama. The Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has spoken out against the recruitment of CH&Y that is occurring on the border.

According to the report by the ICBF, the only municipalities in the Meta department that have not experienced recruitment of CH&Y by IAG are: Castilla la Nueva, San Juanito, and Calvario. In 2010, 40 cases of children at high risk of recruitment were identified.⁸

In Antioquia, in addition to violence against children and adolescents and their recruitment in urban areas of Medellín, in the Bajo Cauca Antioqueño the presence of gangs such as the "paisas" and the "rastros" is proliferating. As with guerrilla groups, these gangs put intense pressure on CH&Y to join their ranks.⁹ For example, in Cauca teachers and parents have been forced to accept high

LITTLE BROTHERS, JIMMY AND JEFFERSON, 6 AND 9 YEARS OLD. SEMANA REVEALS WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE AND THE DETAILS OF THE ATROCIOUS MURDER OF THE THREE CHILDREN THAT MOVED THE COUNTRY." SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2010.

⁶ Ibid. LA NACIÓN.COM.CO. "Abuse and Sexual Abuse of Children is Worrisome." November 18, 2010. "The ICBF indicated that child labor exploitation is another problem confronted by Colombian youth. Between January and October of 2010, the Institute received 974 reports of cases, whereas in 2008, 874 cases were reported, and in 2009 this number increased to 1,095."

⁷ [HTTP://WWW.HOY.COM.EC/NOTICIAS-ECUADOR/COLOMBIA-RECHAZA-RECLUTAMIENTO-DE-MENORES-EN-FRONTERA-POR-PARTE-DE-ILEGALES-4-442630.HTML](http://www.hoy.com.ec/noticias-ecuador/colombia-rechaza-reclutamiento-de-menores-en-frontera-por-parte-de-ilegales-4-442630.html) HOY.COM.EC. "COLOMBIA RECHAZA RECLUTAMIENTO DE MENORES EN FRONTERA POR PARTE DE ILEGALES" (COLOMBIA REJECTS RECRUITMENT ON THE BORDER BY ILLEGAL GROUPS). NOVEMBER 19, 2010. A 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL FROM TULCÁN, ECUADOR LOST HER LIFE ALONG WITH ANOTHER COLOMBIAN MINOR, AND 14 ADULT REBELS, IN A MILITARY ATTACK TO THE 48 FRONT CAMP OF THE FARC IN THE BORDER TOWN OF IPIALES.

⁸ <http://m.eltiempo.com/colombia/llano/reclutamiento-ilegal-de-menores-de-edad/8309961> EL TIEMPO.COM. The risk of illegal recruitment of minors in Meta is rising. Although the ICBF carries out actions that tend to prevent forced recruitment, as does the Meta Governor's Office, the recent recruitment of four young people between the ages of 14 and 16 in the Villas de Granada neighborhood in the Granada municipality, demonstrates the real nature of the threat.... Nothing has been discovered yet about the 13 children who were taken from the neighborhoods of La Nohora, Ciudad Porfía, and La Reliquia in Villavicencio to join the ranks of the group known as "Cuchillo" (knife).

rates of school dropouts as a consequence of the violence committed by these criminal gangs. “The phenomenon is recognized by the Director of the Regional Education Office...who confirms that more than 2.000 students, from an educational population of about 22.000 young people, have dropped out of the educational system for reasons related to the armed conflict. The year has not yet ended and we believe that the dropout rate will double.”¹⁰

During the last quarter of 2010, Colombia has experienced the severe consequences of the global and local environmental warming phenomenon, expressed in the effects of climate change. One of the most aggressive of these expressions was the flooding caused by increased rainfall, generating one of the worst weather emergencies in recent history, both in rural and urban areas. According to the most recent report on the effects of the rainfall released by the Risk Management Board of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, to date 161 people have died, 223 have been injured, and 20 are

⁹ http://www.ipc.org.co/agenciadeprensa/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=457:reclutamiento-forzado-drama-de-los-menores-de-edad-en-el-bajo-cauca-antioqueño&catid=78:general&Itemid=176 AGENCIA DE PRENSA IPC (Press Agency IPC). “Forced recruitment: the drama of minors in the Bajo Cauca Antioqueño”. Monday, November 8, 2010. In his analysis on the situation in the region, the regional Ombudsman for Antioquia, has been able to confirm that in all of the municipalities of the Bajo Cauca Antioqueño an intense phenomenon of recruitment and forced association of minors to criminal gangs has been recorded. “The civil authorities and the police know about it, because when they make arrests there are minors. The problem is that they say that these young people join the groups voluntarily, but how voluntary can it be when in many homes there is physical hunger because the gangs do not allow fishing or moto-taxis and there are no other sources of employment?” asked the Ombudsman.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ <http://www.portafolio.com.co/noticias/pais/debido-la-fuerte-ola-invernal-se-decreto-catastrofe-nacional>

PORTAFOLIO.COM.CO Due to the extreme weather conditions, a National Catastrophe was declared; this is vital for seeking funding sources, December 10, 2010.

¹² Information presented by the Delegated Prosecutor Office for the Defense of Childhood, Adolescence and Family Rights, from the Prosecutor General’s Office on January 20th 2011 during meeting held with the National Departments Federation.

¹³ http://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/antioquia/ARTICULO-WEB-NEW_NOTA_INTERIOR-8537220.html EL TIEMPO.COM “Juan Manuel Santos asked the authorities to speed up the evacuation.” December 6, 2010.

¹⁴ <http://cmpcc.org/> World People’s Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth. Building the People’s World Movement for Mother Earth. Groups of people who abandon their place of origin because of the effects of climate change such as floods, plagues, and global warming, are known as climatic migrants.

¹⁵ http://www.larepublica.com.co/archivos/ECONOMIA/2010-12-09/gobierno-instalo-sala-de-crisis-por-ola-invernal_117113.php. La República. December 9, 2010. The President of the Republic created the Sala de Crisis because of the extreme weather as part of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice. The objective of the Sala is to consolidate information on the effects and types of emergencies caused by the extreme weather faced by Colombia as well as on the destination of humanitarian aid provided by the National Government.

¹⁶ <http://m.eltiempo.com/opinion/columnistas/danielsamperpizano/cien-sorprendentes-das/8407541> EL TIEMPO.COM. Daniel Samper Pisano. “Santos changed direction, renewed the environment, and attracted those who did not vote for him. How long will this last? Personally, what I applaud most from his three months in the Casa de Nariño, is his courage to change the course and style of a leader that, many believed, would continue to wield power through the new president. [Santos stands out for:] His willingness to fight for justice and social equality, reflected in the Victims Law and the Lands Law; his immediate and radical shift in foreign relations; the atmosphere of conciliation free of tension that he has created; the respect for the courts, expressed in the shortlist for Attorney General; and the decisive way in which he confronts corruption, with Fondelibertad as a model case.”

¹⁷ [HTTP://WWW.SEMANA.COM/NOTICIAS-NACION/HABEMUS-FISCAL/148400.ASPX](http://www.semana.com/noticias-nacion/habemus-fiscal/148400.aspx) REVISTA SEMANA.COM ¡HABEMUS FISCAL! ELECTION SECTION. “THE QUICK AND EASY ELECTION, OF VIVIANE MORALES PUTS AN END TO LONG MONTHS OF STALEMATE, DIVISION, AND STRUGGLE. HOW WAS THIS MIRACLE MADE POSSIBLE?” SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2010.

¹⁸ http://www.dinero.com/actualidad/pais/congreso-aprobo-reforma-salud_80904.aspx DINERO.COM. “Congress approved healthcare reform.” December 7, 2010.

¹⁹ PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA. ACCION SOCIAL. Vía Libre a Artículos. Address, Monday, December 13. Bill 107, December 2010.

missing. The most affected regions are the departments of Bolívar, Magdalena, Sucre, Córdoba, Chocó, and Antioquia; 1.785 homes have been destroyed and 229.577 have been damaged”.¹¹ Furthermore, 2.240.210 people have been affected, from which United Nations Population Fund calculates 900.000 are under-age CH&Y¹².

The last tragedy recorded took place in the Bello municipality in Antioquia in the Gabriela district where more than 45 families were left homeless and more than 250 were affected. To date, 35 cadavers have been collected and 89 people are still missing according to rescue teams’ reports.¹³ The consequences of “global climate change” are quite alarming if one takes into account that a great majority of those affected come from highly vulnerable demographic groups, who change their role as history’s impoverished to become the “migrating poor” or “climatic migrants.”¹⁴ Beyond directly affecting the living areas of some populations, the floods will cause economic losses, epidemics, the spread of diseases, and an increase in the cost of foodstuffs. In this situation, the CH&Y are the most vulnerable population segment, along with women. To assist in the wave of crisis hitting the country, the current Colombian Government created the Crisis Office (Sala de Crisis) through the Ministry of the Interior and Justice.¹⁵

During the quarter, the achievements of the first hundred days of the government of President Juan Manuel Santos should be highlighted. He has concentrated on organizing the country in the face of corruption, unemployment, the extreme weather, many forms of violence, and the armed conflict.¹⁶ Another important event was the election of Viviane Morales by the Supreme Court as the new Attorney General¹⁷ after a year and a half of interim status of this position. The approval of health reform should also be mentioned, which guarantees more than 3.000 million pesos for the subsidized plan, limits the investments of private Health Providers (EPS), and offers preferential attention for minors under 15, as well as national coverage.¹⁸

Finally, it is worth noting the progress in the discussion and approval during the first debate (Chamber of Representatives) of Law 107 of 2010, “through which steps for the assistance and comprehensive reparations will be determined for the victims of human rights violations and infractions of international humanitarian law.” This project will pass to the second round of debate in the Chamber of Representatives and will be subject to the same process in the Senate.¹⁹

2. Results this quarter

Chart No. 1. Assistance offered through the Program

Indicators	This quarter (October–December 2010)	Accumulated 2009-2010	Accumulated 2001- 2008	Accumulated since 2001	Comments
Former Child Soldiers	92	653	4.079	4.732	The program assisted 92 new beneficiaries. 95% of the youths disengaged voluntarily while 5% were recuperated. 81% of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 13% from ELN, 2% from BACRIN and 4% were former members of AUC. According to gender composition 71% of the new beneficiaries are boys and 29% girls. 16% of the youths who entered the program during the quarter are indigenous, 7% are Afro-Colombian, and 77% are “mestizos”.
Employment Opportunities	16	875	1.702	2.577	Disengaged population benefited from the Welcome Home fund (Bienvenido a Casa) set up in the agreement between the IOM, USAID, and Tejido Humano. Support was provided to 16 projects approved in the previous quarter with a total of 16 CH&Y benefited. 7 were housing projects and 9 were productive projects in the service, manufacturing, and commercial sectors.

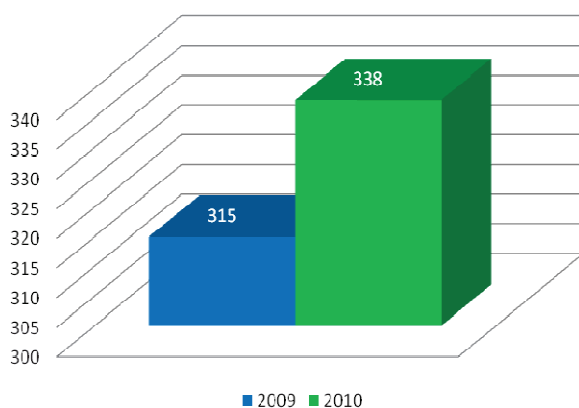
Vocational skills training	467	5.553	4.310	9.863	A total number 467 disengaged youth referred by ICBF received vocational skills training from SENA.
Access to education	92	653	3.734	4.387	After the educational needs evaluation of the disengaged youth, 100% of the disengaged CH&Y accessed to education.
Access to health services	92	653	3.825	4.478	The general health evaluation was given to all 92 new beneficiaries. During the quarter 245 general medical assistance services were registered; 41 specialized assistance services; 84 dental care assistance services as well as 35 services on sexual and reproductive health.
Family reunification	33	153	787	940	33 CH&Y returned to their families. 10 family meetings took place. 73 families participated in these activities.
Children & Youth beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities	12.805	176.912	42.321	219.233	A total number of 12.805 CH&Y participated in activities to prevent recruitment. The main activities focused on MVRO, public policy, training sessions with youth clubs, rural youth programs, and complementary education. See Appendix No. 1.
Teachers & Civil Servants beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities	5.162	17.766	4.478	22.244	5.162 educational agents and civil servants participated in resilience processes, public policy and MVRO initiatives. See Appendix No. 1.

Institutions strengthened	42	1.068	12	1.080	MVRO methodology training continued within the strategy of institutional strengthening for Colombianization. See Appendix No. 1.
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3. Trends and Characterization of Program Beneficiaries

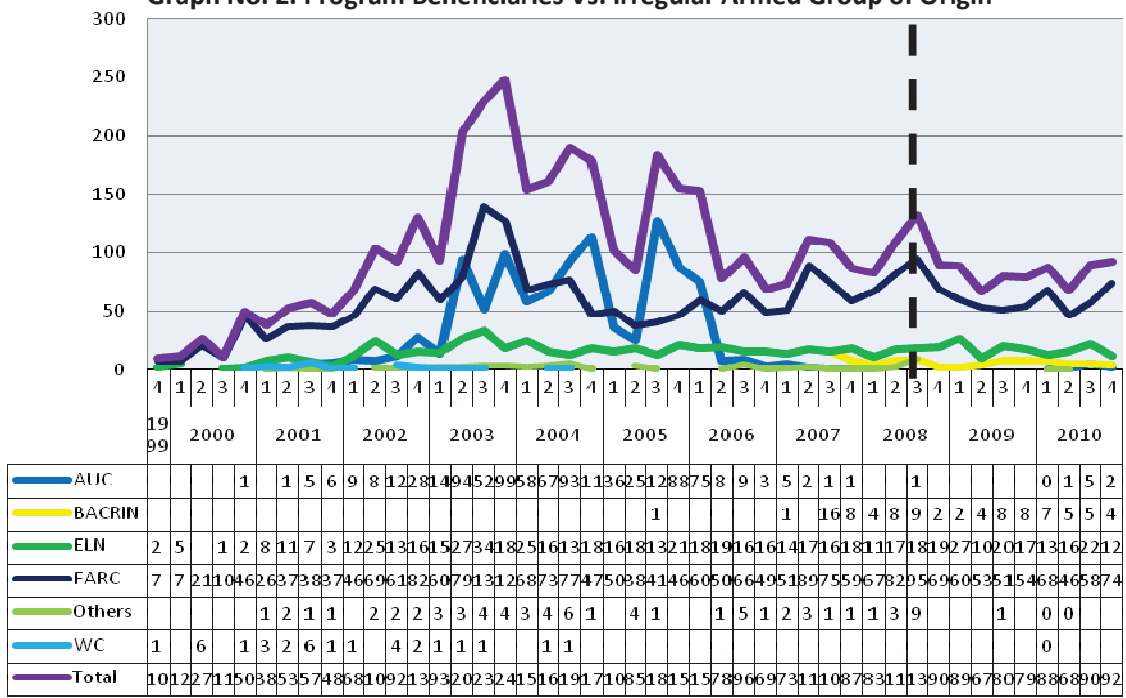
Under the assistance component of the USAID/IOM/ICBF Program to consolidate the country's progress in the prevention of forced recruitment and care for children and adolescents who have disengaged from IAG, a total of 338 children and youth (CH&Y) joined the Program during 2010. While during the last quarter of the year the entrance of 92 CH&Y into the Program was reported. To date, a total of 4.529 CH&Y have been benefited through the assistance component of the project since 2000.

Graph No. 1: Comparison between Program entries between 2009 and 2010



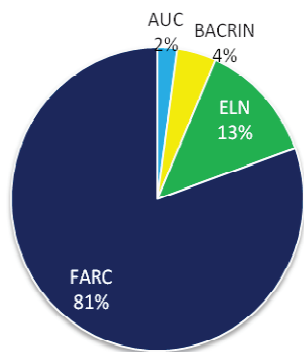
In 2010, a total of 338 CH&Y entries were registered into the Assistance Component of the Program, while in 2009, there were only 315 entries. In this context, the comparison between 2009 and 2010 figures shows an increase of 7% in the number of entries of CH&Y who joined the Program this year. Participation of CH&Y in the illegal armed groups remains evident, and poses a challenge in relation with internal conflict dynamics.

Graph No. 2. Program Beneficiaries Vs. Irregular Armed Group of Origin



According to the data, during the last quarter of the year the number of CH&Y who joined the Program increased and 92 entries per quarter was the highest entry rate registered during 2010. In addition, when compared with 2009 fourth quarter entries, this number shows a 14% increase. Overall in 2010, the number of incoming beneficiaries increased throughout the year. In relation with IAG recruitment trends, the majority of CH&Y who joined the Program came from FARC. Nevertheless, there are two key elements for analysis: The first one is a continuing trend of CH&Y from BACRIN (Spanish acronym for organized crime organizations) coming into the initiative, and the second is the entrance of former AUC members disengaged from the IAG between 2004 and 2010.

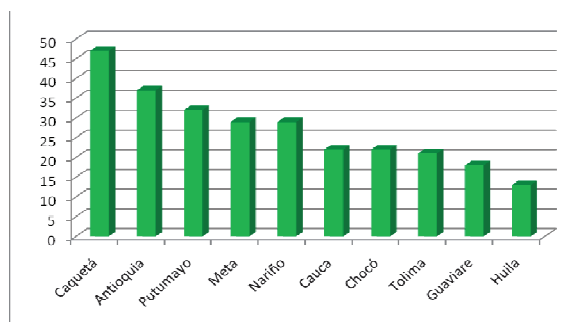
Graph No. 3. Irregular Armed Group of Origin during Q4-2010



The fourth quarter of the year, showed the same proportions of IAG of origin as 2010 data. As mentioned above, FARC is the main IAG of origin for CH&Y who joined the Program during the last quarter of the year (81% of CH&Y). Additionally, the CH&Y recalled disengagements from ELN. It should be noted that 4% claimed to be former members of BACRIN and 2% were former members of AUC. (The two of them disengaged from Cacique Nutibara in January 2006.)

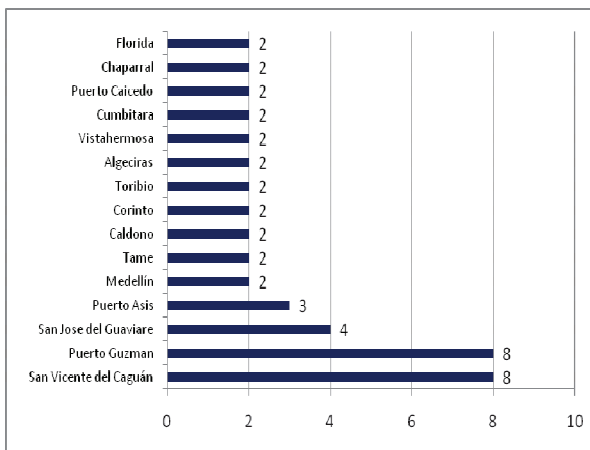
The majority of the incoming CH&Y for this quarter (43%) were recruited in the Putumayo, Caquetá, Cauca and Antioquia Departments. It is worth noting, that in 2010, based on the information provided by Program beneficiaries, 14% of them were recruited in the Caquetá department, followed by Antioquia (11%), Putumayo (9%), Meta (9%), and Nariño (9%). In 2009, Antioquia was the main department where CH&Y in the Program reported being recruited, while Putumayo was rated as the 7th top department where recruitments took place. In this line, Antioquia in 2010 continued to be rated one of the departments where forced recruitment continues to take place. Currently, aside from Antioquia, high- risk areas for forced child recruitment are concentrated in the southern areas of the country, especially in the Caquetá, Putumayo, Nariño, Cauca and Chocó Departments.

Rank	Department	Number of Municipalities
1	Putumayo	14
2	Caquetá	11
3	Cauca	8
4	Antioquia	7
5	Guaviare	6
7	Meta	5
9	Acauca	4
10	Huila	4

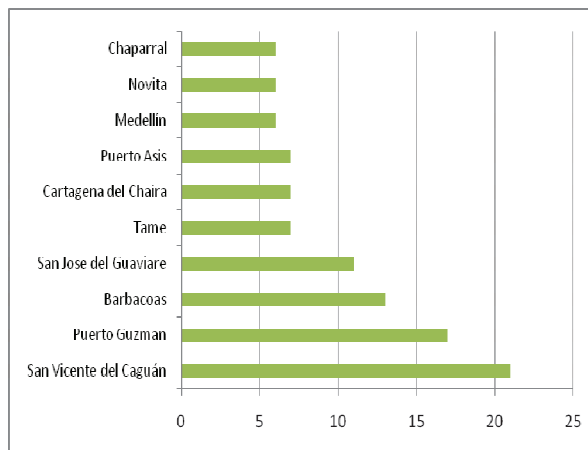


Graph No. 6. Main Municipalities where Children and Youths were recruited by IAGs

Q4-2010



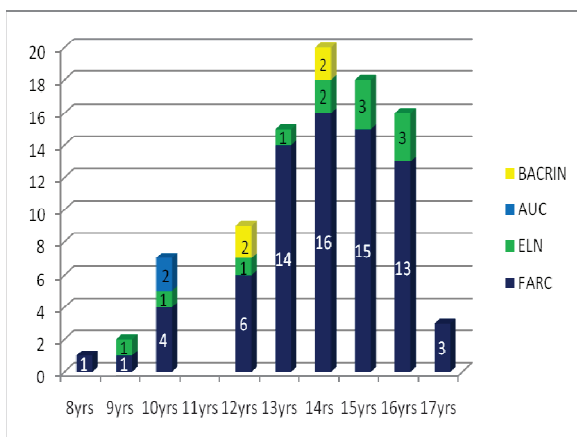
2010



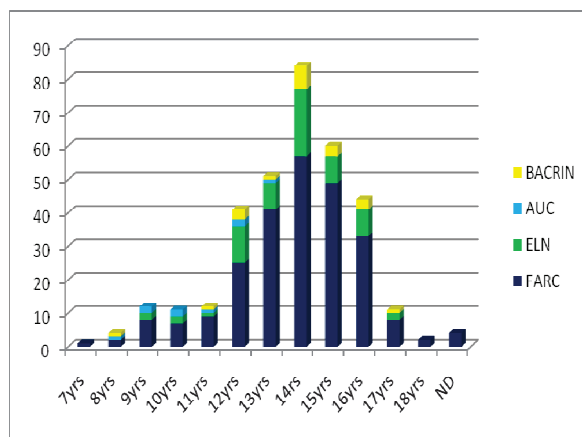
During this quarter, the information regarding municipalities where CH&Y were recruited by IAGs was very dispersed. Eleven municipalities were reported recruitment sites of 22 CH&Y who joined the Program in this period (two per municipality). Puerto Guzmán (Putumayo Department) and San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá Department), were the municipalities indicated as the main sites of recruitment for the CH&Y who joined the Program during the last quarter of 2010. This quarter data corresponds to 2010 trends of main recruitment municipalities in which San Vicente del Caguán and Puerto Guzmán were recognized as the IAG recruitment sites of most of the CH&Y who entered the Program in 2010. Barbacoas, San José del Guaviare, Tame, Cartagena del Chairá, and Puerto Asis are also municipalities that were listed as forced recruitment of CH&Y sites. As an element of analysis, these municipalities could be targeted by forced recruitment prevention activities.

Graph No. 7. Age which CH&Y were recruited by IAGs (Based in the information provided by the CH&Y who joined the Program during 2010)

Q4-2010

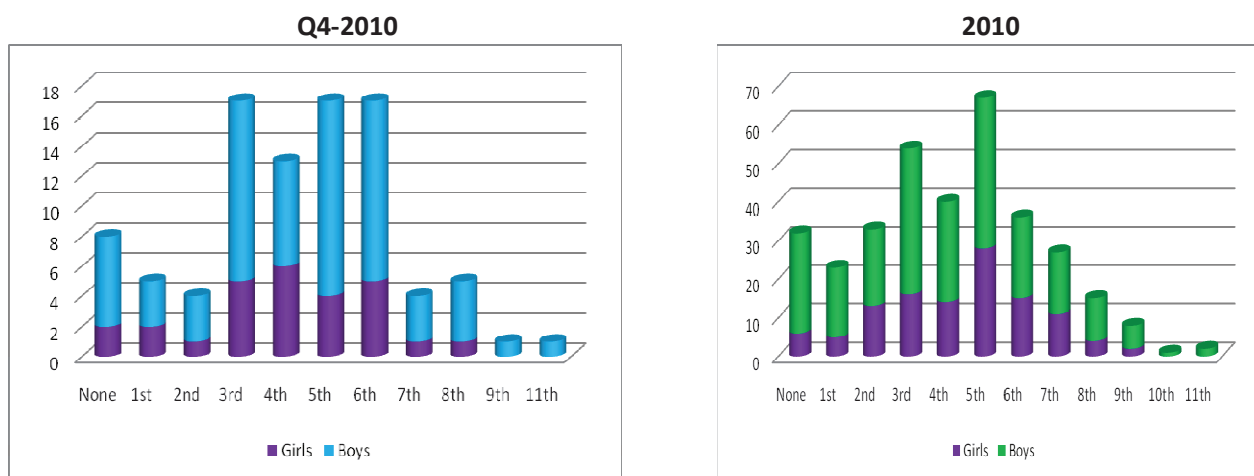


2010



Among the 92 CH&Y who joined the Program during the forth quarter, 17% of them were recruited when they were 14 years old and 16% were recruited when they were 15 years old. Analysis of 2010 data shows that FARC recruits young CH&Y, starting as young as 7 years old. Nevertheless, as a result of this analysis most of the CH&Y at risk of forced recruitment are 14 years old. IAG prefer to forcibly recruit adolescents between 13 and 16 years old, according to the information provided by the CH&Y who entered the Program in 2010. In addition, from analyzing IAG trends, it appears that ELN seeks to recruit CH&Y between 12-14 years old, while BACRIN concentrate forced recruitment efforts toward CH&Y starting around the age of 14.

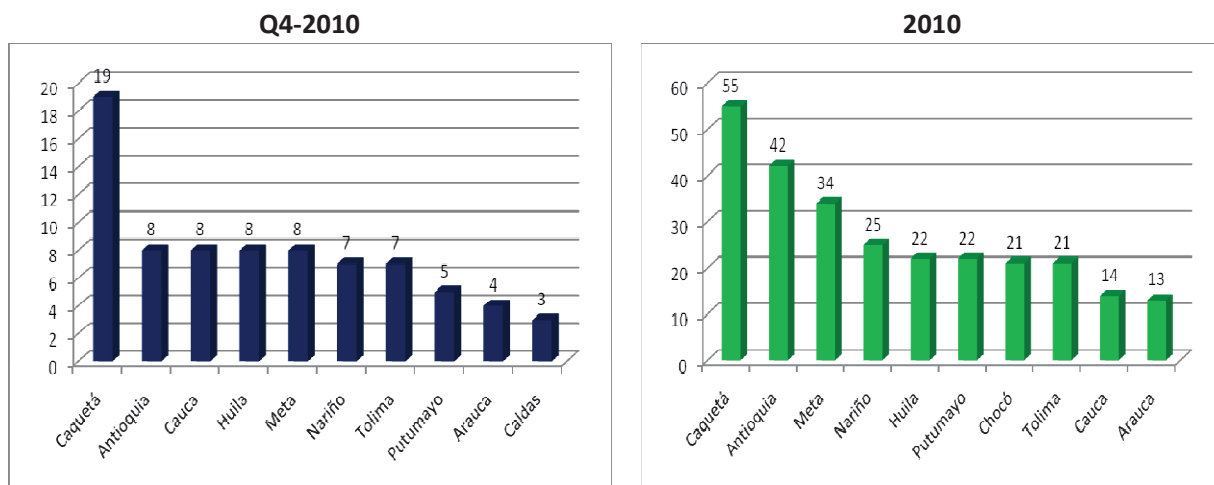
Graph No. 8. Graph No. 8. Level of Education of CH&Y who entered the Program compared by Gender



Data continues to shows a low level of education among the CH&Y who entered the Program during this quarter and throughout the year. In relation with the 92 CH&Y who entered the program this quarter, boys are the ones with higher levels of education, but most of them had 5.5 years of education. Regarding to 2010 data, girls continue to show lower levels of education (could be explained also as they are younger when they were recruited) most of them only reached 5th grade while a significant number of boys reached middle and high school.

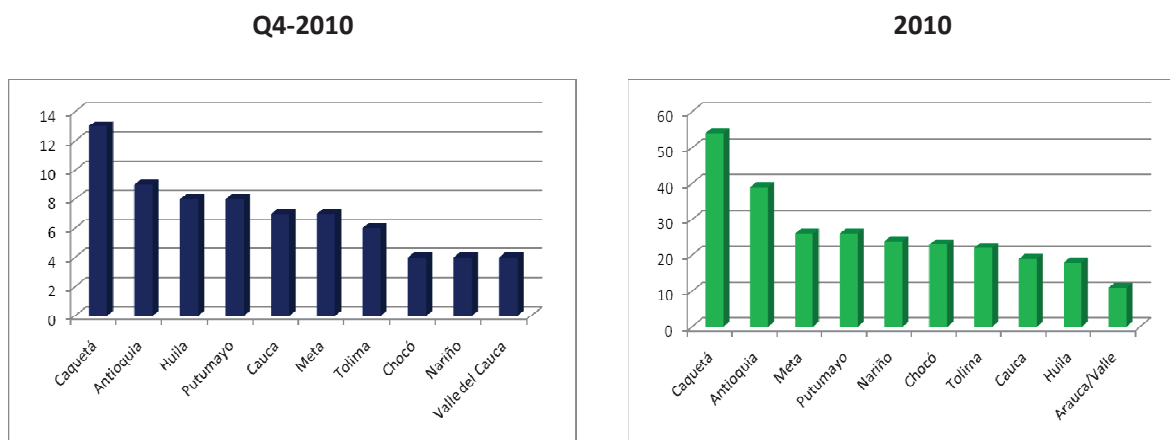
B. Disengagement Characterization

Graph No. 9. Departments where Children and Youths left IAGs –Top 10



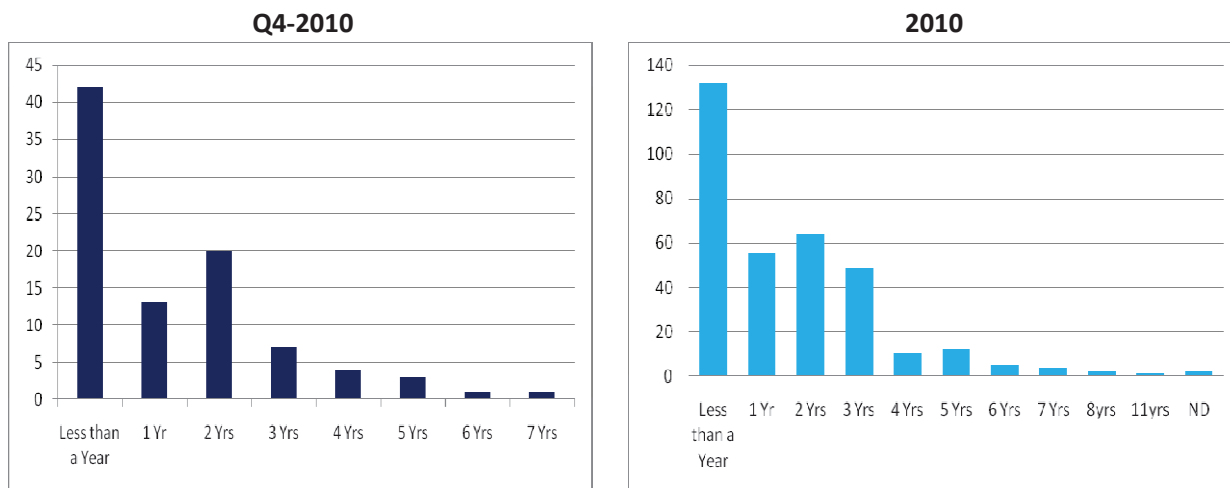
Caquetá and Antioquia, were the main departments where CH&Y who joined the Program this quarter disengaged from IAGs. The 2010 analysis showed the same results for this variable. Meta, Nariño, Huila, Putumayo, Cauca were also important disengagement sites for quarter four beneficiaries'. Also, data show coherence between the main departments where CH&Y were recruited and where they disengaged. This is especially true for the Caquetá Department case, as well as in the case of the Antioquia, Meta, Nariño and Putumayo Departments.

Graph No. 10. Children Ex-Combatants Place of Birth



The coherence between Departments of recruitment and Departments where the CH&Y were born continued in this quarter and throughout 2010. Caquetá, Antioquia, Putumayo, Nariño and Chocó are the main departments of birth of CH&Y who joined the Program during this quarter and even during 2010.

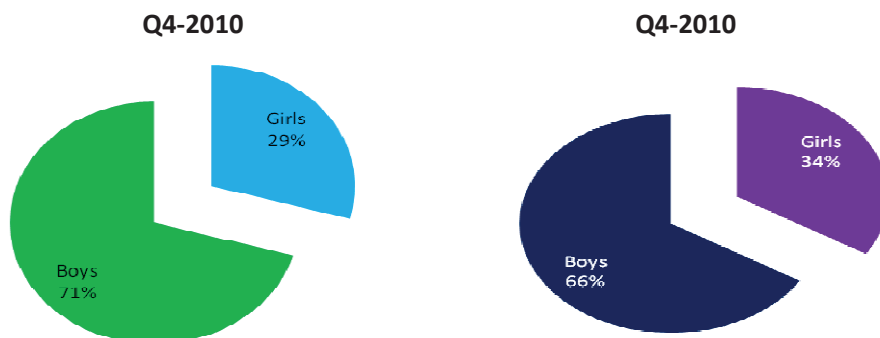
Graph No. 11. Time spent by CH&Y at the IAG



The average time spent in the IAG among the 92 CH&Y who joined the Program in Q4 is 1.2 years. Despite the average, most CH&Y who joined the Program either spent less than a year in the IAG or about two years. This year's data show exactly the same trend for this variable. According to the latest data (Q4), there was one child who spent 7 years in an IAG.

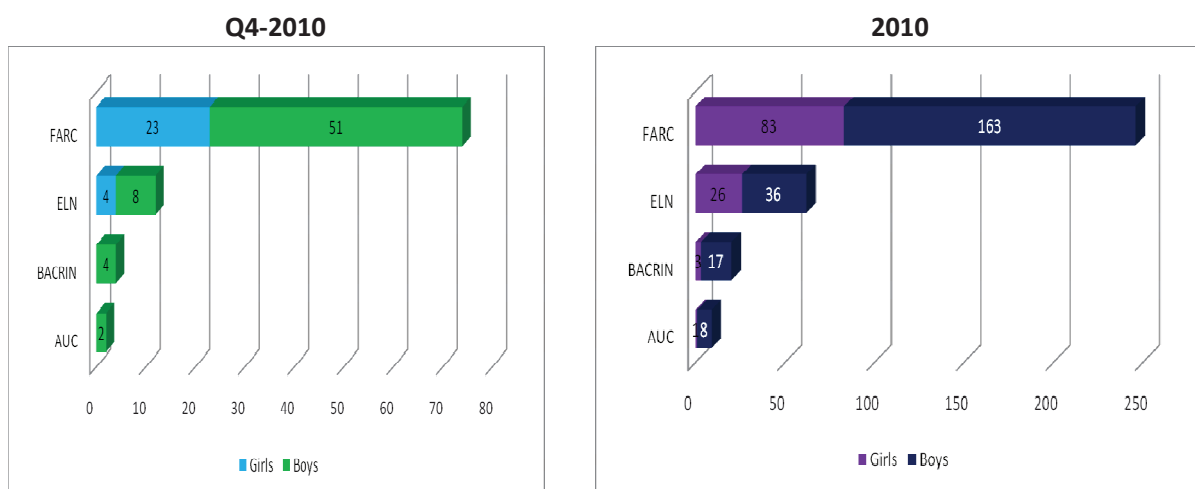
C. Program Gender Composition

Graph No. 12. Comparison between the Number of Girls and Boys who entered the Program



The number of girls' entries during this quarter decreased, only 29% of the CH&Y who joined the Program were girls. It is worth noting that 2010 statistics differ: 34% of the CH&Y in the Program were girls, while a 66% were boys.

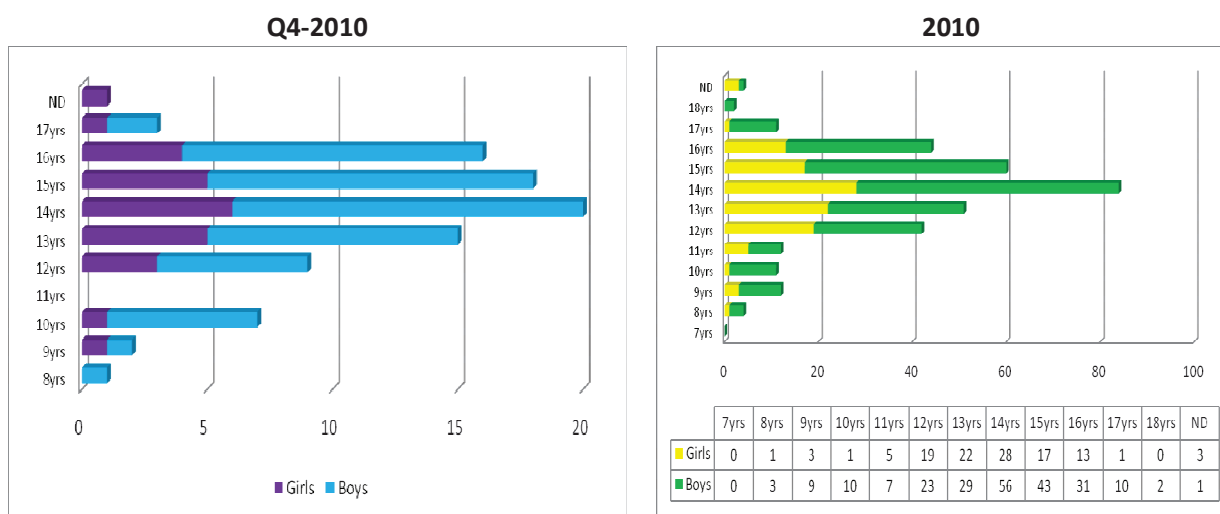
Graph No. 13. Number of Girls recruited by IAGs (Based on the information of CH&Y who joined the Program during 2010)



Even though IAGs continue to forcibly recruit more boys than girls, there were 27 girls who disengaged from IAGs during this quarter, 31% of them disengaged from FARC. Nevertheless, 2010 data shows a trend that should be highlighted: 36% of the CH&Y who disengaged from ELN were girls while 34% of the CH&Y who disengaged from FARC were girls. This means that in 2010, the proportion of girls who disengaged from ELN increased as in previous years FARC was the IAG from which a higher number of girls disengaged.

D. Characterization of the CH&Y who entered the Program

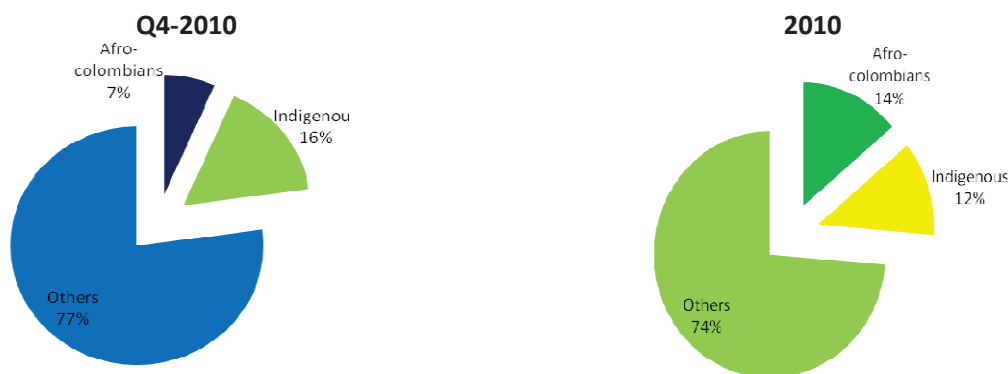
Graph No. 14. Comparison between the Ages of Recruitment of Girls vs. Boys



According to the data, during the last quarter of the year girls were mostly recruited when they were 14 years old. Overall information from 2010 shows the same trend, which demonstrates that girls are recruited at younger age than boys, between 12-14 years old, while boys are recruited mainly between 14-16 years old. Despite this differential information, 14 years old is the age at which boys and girls are largely at risk.

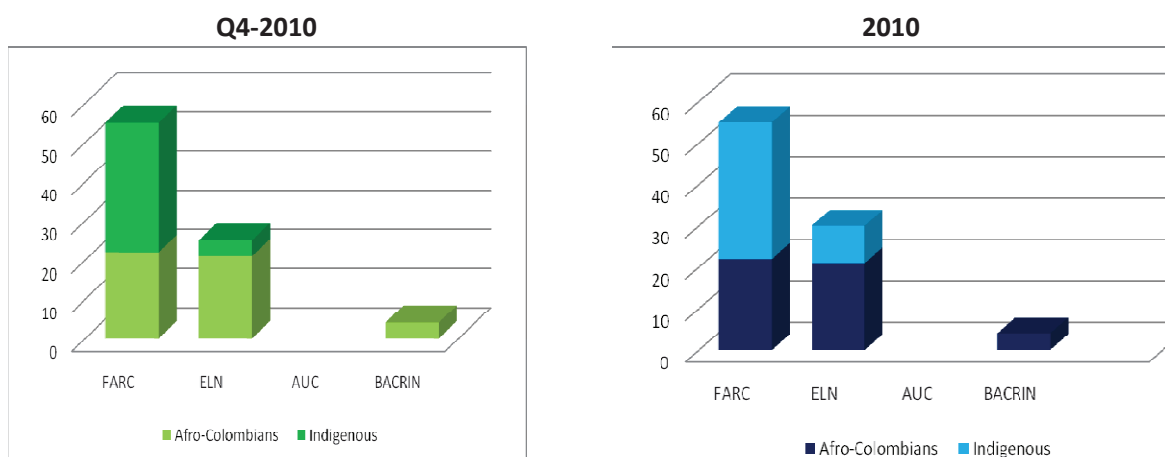
E. Program Ethnic Composition

Graph No. 15. Ethnic composition of CH&Y who entered the Program



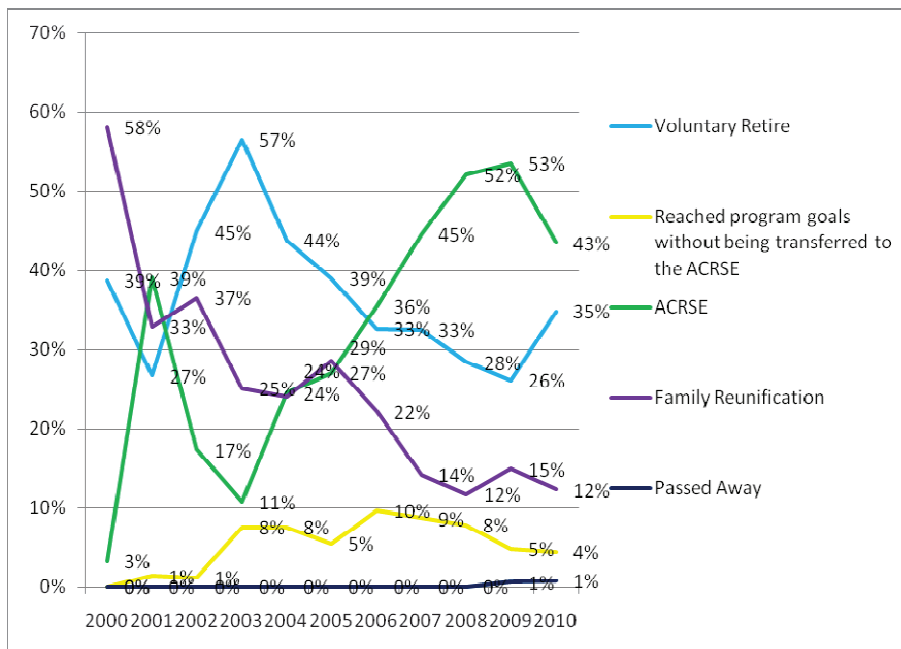
According to information from this quarter, 7% of CH&Y identified themselves as Afro-Colombian, while 16% identified themselves as indigenous. This trend differs from the 2010 data which shows a higher participation of Afro-Colombian CH&Y in the Program (14%) while indigenous CH&Y participation reached 12%.

Graph No. 16. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian participation by IAG



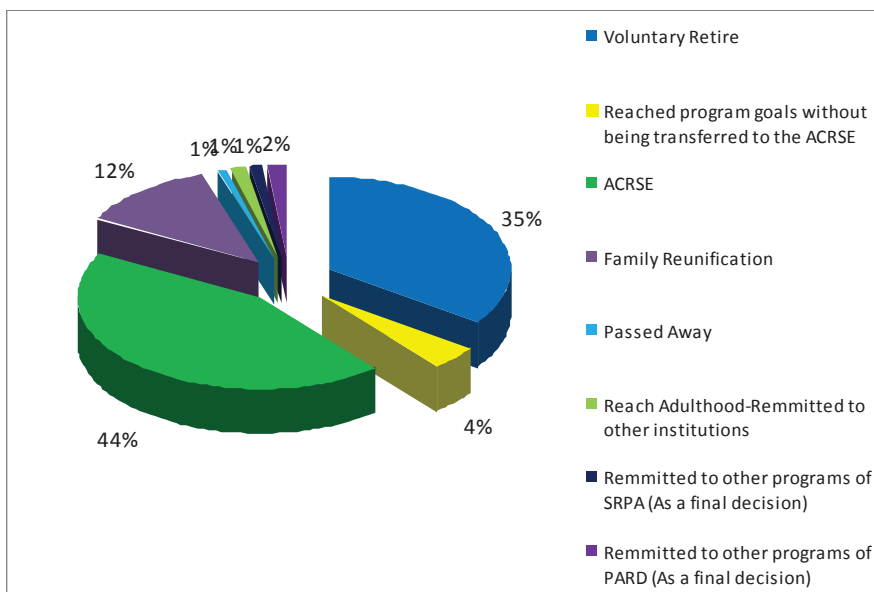
ELN continued to be the main recruiter of Afro-Colombian CH&Y. Nevertheless, the participation of these ethnic groups in the Program continued to be low.

Graph No. 17. Reason why CH&Y left the Program (2000-2010)
Percentage participation of each reason



Finally, after analyzing the period 2000 – 2010, trends on reasons for leaving the Program, such as “Family Reunification” and “Voluntary Retire” showed lower percentages in comparison to initial Program data, while leaving the Program due to transfer to the High Commission for Social and Economic Re-integration (ACRSE) has shown an increasing trend.

Graph No. 18. Reason why CH&Y left the Program (2010)



In 2010 there were many CH&Y who left the Program as they were transferred to ACRSE (44%). CH&Y who left the Program indicated their retirement in 35% of the cases as voluntary and in 12% of cases to reunification with their families. An unfortunate event that occurred during 2010, was the death of three boys who were actively participating in the Program, all of them disengaged from FARC.

4. Assistance Component Activities

The Consolidation Program to Support Former Child Soldiers and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG) is implementing three strategies:

- Direct assistance to Underage Ex-Combatants: assistance activities will improve State and civil capacity to restore the rights of children, adolescents and youth victimized by IAG.
- Prevention Training in 150 Priority Municipalities: prevention activities will be consolidated into a program that uses policy change and mass education to re-shape public thinking in regards to recruitment of underage combatants by IAG.
- Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization: IOM will conduct an assessment of institutional needs for efficient and effective decentralization of program strategies and interventions.

To guarantee the implementation of the strategies during the quarter, ICBF and IOM developed the following specific activities:

- **Support for specialized assistance to disengaged children and youth and underage victims of sexual abuse:** In this area, the psychosocial professional teams from the operators and Family Ombudsman were trained to give specialized interviews as part of the assistance to children and youth victims of sexual abuse.
- **The application of the Agreement 288 with SENA – training offerings:** In the current quarter, **157 CH&Y** participated in complementary training courses in areas such as: systems, marketing and sales, dairy processing, motorcycle repair, and pattern-making for bags. 15 CH&Y participated in degree programs and 291 participated in courses on productive units. At the end of the year, each ICBF's regional elaborated its operative plan for the year 2011 with the aim of requesting places for disengaged CH&Y in degree programs, complementary training programs, and professional orientation programs.
- **Technical Assistance.**
 - o 27 psychosocial professionals from the Hogar Gestor setting received technical assistance, providing them with tools to prevent emotional exhaustion and to confront multi-problematic situations of families of the disengaged youth.
 - o In order to update the professionals assisting disengaged CH&Y within the Hogar Gestor project on the Victims' Law, an activity was held to learn about and analyze the law. The review was focused especially in the area of comprehensive protection for CH&Y victims of violations, who will enjoy all of the civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights preferentially and will have the right to integral reparations (compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, restitution, and guarantees that violations will not be repeated).
- **Complementary Actions**

1. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

A total number of 217 disengaged CH&Y received assistance in institutional settings: 51 in Transit Homes, 152 in Specialized Assistance Centers and 11 in Youth Homes. Institutional settings counted for 41% of total assistance provided.

1.1 Transit Homes

The ICBF contracted 60 vacancies with operators in the Department of Valle del Cauca (30 vacancies) and Antioquia (30 vacancies). The Transit Home in Medellín registered a larger occupancy, 90%, while Cali 80%, the opposite of the situation shown in the previous quarter.

1.2 Specialized Assistance Centers (CAE)

During the period, 175 available spaces were recorded with an occupancy rate of 88%, distributed as follows: except for the CAE located in Pereira “Héroes del Futuro” which has 25 spaces, the remaining six Centers have 30 spaces each. Medellín has the highest occupancy occupation rate with 106%, while Cartagena and Cali have 96%. The lowest occupation is registered in Pereira with 80%.

1.3 Youth Home

At the end of the quarter, 100% of contracted spaces in the Youth Home in Cali are being used.

2. PROMOTION OF EXTRA-INSTITUTIONAL FAMILY SETTINGS

Extra-institutional family settings provided direct assistance to 304 disengaged CH&Y. These settings counted for 56% of total assistance provided, while 3% (18 CH&Y) are part of the ICBF’s protection network.

2.1 Hogar Tutor

This setting has with 219 available spaces and an occupation rate of 89% (195), within the five Hogares located in Bogotá, Manizales, Villavicencio and Armenia. The highest the occupation rate was in Bogotá with 95%, followed by Villavicencio with 84%, and Manizales has the lowest occupation rate with 83%.

This setting counts with 219 available vacancies and has an occupation of 89% (195), within the five Hogares located in Bogotá, Manizales, Villavicencio and Armenia. Most of the occupation was registered in Bogotá with 95%, followed by Villavicencio with 84% and the Manizales (83%) has the lowest occupation rate.

2.2 Indigenous Hogar Tutor

There are two available spaces to assist indigenous CH&Y. However, these spaces were not occupied during the quarter.

2.3 Hogar Gestor

Through the Hogar Gestor settings, assistance was given to 109 disengaged CH&Y. There are 285 available spaces and the registered coverage is 42%. Likewise, the support units of Hogar Gestor assisted 33 CH&Y victims of land mines and Manufactured Explosive Devices, 151 CH&Y orphans, and two CH&Y at risk of recruitment.

A new support unit with two psychosocial professionals in the Department of Nariño was created to assist the AWA indigenous community. In December, 22 orphans CH&Y initiated a psychosocial monitoring process. Orphans began the process of re-establishment of their rights. The data is being recorded in the ICBF's Mission Information System.

The support units offered assistance between October and December with the following coverage results:

3. CONSOLIDATION OF PEDAGOGICAL MODELS AND "TOOL KITS"

3.1 Family Meetings

During October, the month in which agreements were completed with the ICBF operators, a total of **10 family meetings** were held in the cities of Medellín, Cali, Pereira, Manizales, Bucaramanga, Cartagena, and Bogotá with the participation of **73 families** of children and youth who received services from the Program. In partnership with ICBF, an evaluation of the Family Meetings strategy was conducted. The most important results of the evaluation to be highlighted are:

- The family meetings are an appropriate and fundamental strategy for interacting with adolescents and their support networks; they allow learning and understanding of youth relationship styles and of the meanings they attach to these ties, lifestyles, and problem resolution techniques.
- The theoretical focus implemented in the Family Meetings strategy encourages co-responsibility of the Family and/or support networks, allowing the determination of whether or not favorable conditions exist for a comprehensive development and welfare for the return of youth to their families.
- Through therapy, identification with the other was achieved, contributing to the individual and collective understanding of a support group. Another aspect that should be highlighted is the realization of orientations and interventions that encourage the adolescent to be open-minded and willing to begin the therapeutic process, which will take place after the meeting stage.
- A space is provided to intervene in unresolved conflict situations that affect family relationships and the progress of adolescents in the ICBF, making possible individual and collective readjustment.
- The family is strengthened as a principal and co-responsible actor in the process of each adolescent, fostering reconciliation spaces, re-inscription of meanings, and approaches to situations that, in some cases, facilitated the IAG recruitment of the minors.
- As part of this psychosocial attention, different strategies of intervention have been developed with the families based on the specific needs and characteristics of each of the participants. These strategies allowed the families to identify their own resources and to create strategies to solve existing situations.
- The family meetings contributed to the recognition and comprehension of the structures, dynamics, and histories of the families of the CH&Y. These elements are essential in the continued support process of the setting and to establish new ways to strengthen the development process and facilitate

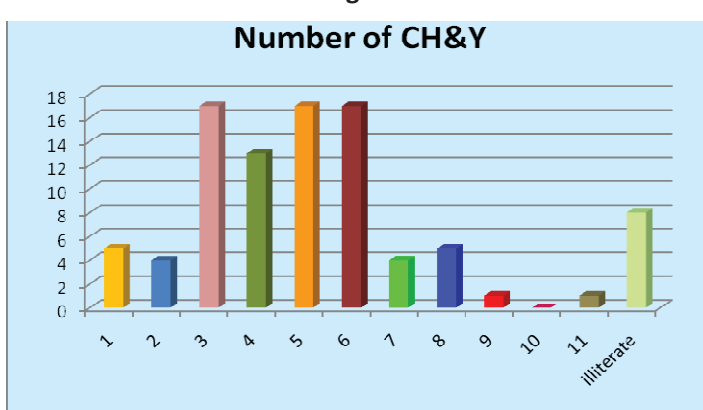
the re-establishment of family bonds.

- The ICBF considers the Family Meetings Strategy to be an important contribution to the psychosocial process of children and adolescents in the program. However, the strategy is not included in the ICBF's monthly budget for each child or adolescent as this budget can only be used for beneficiaries and cannot be transferred to their families. In this sense, support from the International Cooperation is necessary for the execution of this strategy and for this reason it is important that the strategy be included in complementary support projects.

3.2 Access to education

During the reporting period the 92 disengaged CH&Y that entered the Program registered the following education levels: 18% were in third grade, 18% in fifth grade, and 18% in sixth grade. The lowest percentage is registered in CH&Y in tenth grade. 8% of the CH&Y were illiterate. The information recorded shows that low levels or lack of formal education among minors continues to be a factor that favors recruitment by IAG.

Graph No. 19. Education levels of CH&Y entering the Program



In reference to educational activities, spaces that encouraged co-existence were incorporated. In the same component, important aspects have been developed such as communication. Communication is considered a mediation tool in conflict resolution, recognizing the capacity to listen and learn, as well as the formulation of strategies that promote not only individual but also community welfare.

3.3 Access to healthcare (special assistance to confront sexual abuse and to prevent the use of psychoactive substances)

The majority of youth in the program received health assistance and most were affiliated with the Subsidized Healthcare System. A minority of CH&Y are in the process of becoming affiliated with the Social Security System in Healthcare.

During the quarter 245 general medical assistance services were registered; 41 specialized assistance services; 84 dental care assistance services as well as 35 services on sexual and reproductive health.

Psychosocial and mental health assistance

Among the total number of CH&Y being assisted, in this period 22 children and adolescents had mental health disorders, including recurrent depression, behavioral disorders, bipolar depression, sleeping disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder, and many consumed psychoactive substances. 42 children and youth report recreational use of psychoactive substances, while 23 report abuse, and 15 report dysfunctional uses.

During the quarter, progress was made in mental health assistance in the prevention of emotional exhaustion of 27 staff of the Specialized Assistance Program in the socio-family assistance modality of Hogar Gestor. The goal was to provide techniques to allow the approach and management of multi-problem situations, to allow staff to better respond to needs of CH&Y assisted and to “care for the caregivers.”

The consultancy firm hired conducted psychological evaluations of 5 disengaged youth who have been victims of sexual abuse. With the participation of operators’ psychosocial teams in the cities of Armenia, Pereira, Medellín, Cartagena, and Bogotá, the psychological intervention was completed in a Gesell dome to provide technical support to professionals and strengthen their approach with youth. This also allowed the study of the issue of sexual abuse of minors who have been involved in illegal armed groups. The consultancy firm analyzed the specific information of a group of 19 youth identified in the central areas of ICBF and operators who conducted a characterization survey using a specially designed format.

3.4 Access to cultural, recreational, and sport activities

In the current period organized activities included: 96 cultural activities, with musical, dance and theater groups; 363 recreational activities, primarily field trips to theme parks; and 318 sports activities in which children and youth learned to play soccer and to swim. These activities counted with the participation of 100% of the children and youth assisted through the Program.

B. Long-term Sustainable Economic and Social Reintegration.

1. TRANSFERENCE OF THE CROJ MODEL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA (GOC)

The IOM has completed all pertinent actions to transfer the model of the Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers (CROJ) to the ICBF and to the High Commission for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE). As a result of this activity and as part of the prevention strategy, the ICBF has allocated more than COP\$ 2 billion to support productive projects of the youth clubs through the CROJ.

In terms of assistance, it has been proposed that the ICBF support the process of administrative reparations for disengaged youth, seeking to provide sufficient elements and tools to maximize use of the resources they receive. The definition of this proposal is in progress.

2. REFERENCE AND OPPORTUNITY CENTERS (CROJ)

In September the assistance goal of the CROJ had already been reached and surpassed through the clubs and the youth in Administrative Process of Re-establishment of Rights (PARD) declared adoptable. During the last quarter, **486** new adolescents and youth were assisted and the Strategy of the CROJ. At the end of the year a total of 7.077 youth received at least one service from the Centers. The youth clubs provided services to 444 youth nationwide.

100% of the life plans of youth participants were developed, completing a total of 6.734 action plans through 2.531 home visits for the quarter. Through these profiles it was shown that this year the beneficiaries were aged between 13 and 18 years old; 45% are male and 55% are female; 3.676 girls belong to the youth clubs while 2.968 boys belong to them; and 233 girls and 200 boys participate in the

Administrative Process of Re-establishment of Rights (PARD).

In this quarter, processes initiated in the previous quarter were continued, including the implementation of 169 Gender Schools, working with topics such as: equality, machismo, relationships, gender violence, and diversity and interculturality, among others. Additionally, 261 workshops on sexuality were held, with friendly services installed for adolescents in the municipalities and in hospitals. The model of the ICBF strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health was transferred and adapted with the training and materials provided in the Centers' national meeting due in September. These workshops were attended by **3.669** adolescents.



Beneficiaries assisted through CROJ

Over nine months, the services network was strengthened through work and alliances realized with 608 local institutions including: the Local Education Office, the Departmental Health Institute, recreational centers, the Municipal Institute for Culture and Tourism, the Local Social Development Office, and the National Registry, among others. This allowed beneficiaries to take advantage of available services and existing opportunities in each of the municipalities and permitted these public private organizations to become a part of the support network to facilitate the process of re-establishment of the adolescents and youth and their families.

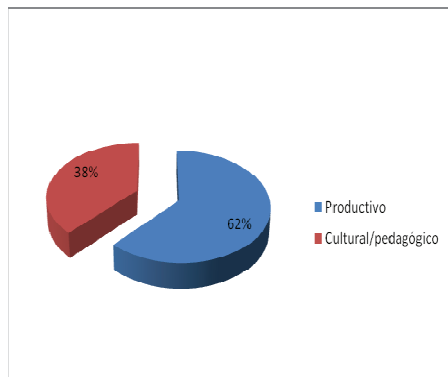
Through this network, complementary activities were developed, aiming to strengthen work with families, academic reinforcement, social skills, life plans, vocational training, work with expecting and new mothers, and CH&Y recruitment prevention, among other areas. These activities benefited 943 CH&Y.

A total of 1.797 families were referred to the services network, of which 7% belonged to the Administrative Process of Re-establishment of Rights program (PARD) and the remaining 93% were participants in the youth clubs. As part of these activities, assistance was given to 72 expecting and new mothers and mothers with children under the age of two, aiming to strengthen emotional bonds and family relationships through child-raising techniques, seeking to prevent child abuse, negligence, and abandonment.

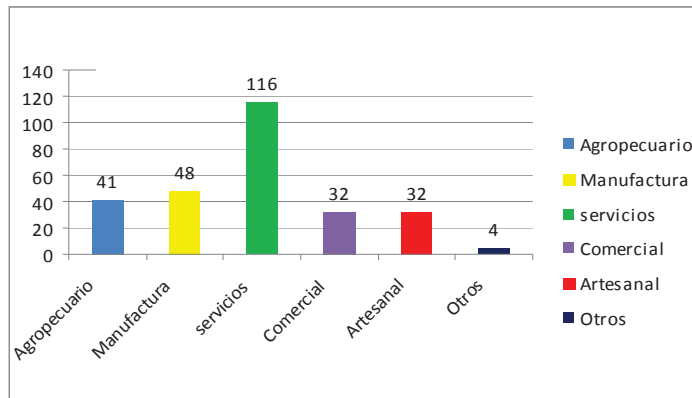
In order to guarantee assistance to educational and training processes and to support other activities – such as the purchase of school supplies, equipment, and uniforms – support was provided in 407 cases through subsidies and school kits. Additionally, **943** CH&Y received individual and collective subsidies benefiting the re-establishment of their rights and the rights of their families.

In the area of participation, 342 trainings were developed during the quarter on social and citizen skills that support and reinforce the consolidation of the young people's life plans and eliminate factors of vulnerability. The activities developed benefited **4.695** CH&Y through the PARD program and the youth clubs. In the recruitment prevention area, 134 activities were developed in October and November, with the participation of **3.053** youth. Of this total, 6% are from the PARD modality and 96% from the youth clubs.

Graph No. 20. Sector of the initiatives



Graph No. 21. Projects by sectors



4. Institutional strengthening of the SENA Tecnoacademias and Training Centers

Continuing with the Tecnoacademia support strategy, SENA presented the conditions for the creation of new Tecnoacademias to directors and sub-directors of the regional professional training centers. The objective is to guarantee the inclusion of these initiatives in the annual operational plans so that in 2011, at least 10 new Tecnoacademias can be opened nationwide.

As for the opening of the Tecnoacademia in Valle, progress has been made in meetings with SENA to establish regional alliances and to review the project that will be presented to the national project commission. In December a meeting was held with the Nariño Governor's Office to open the tecnoacademia in Túquerres and Tumaco and progress was made in budget projection and the revision of a potential site for the Tecnoacademia. The economic commitment was ratified by the Department of Nariño.

At the end of the quarter, the Soacha Tecnoacademia held the closing event with the participation of 450 youths from Altos de Cazuca and the best apprentices were given awards. During the event, recreational activities were held and information on registration was distributed to attendees.



Closing Event of the Tecnoacademia in Soacha, Cundinamarca

Complementary Education: During the quarter a total of **4.594** youth received assistance from SENA, of whom 467 are disengaged youth referred by ICBF, and 4.127 were referred by the CROJ through contingency plans developed during the period. In total, 340 youth benefited from the rural youth program, 3.452 participated in complementary education, 57 benefited from training (with degree) and 291 received specialized training to strengthen their productive units in 18 regions: Antioquia, Bogotá,

Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Huila, Meta, Magdalena, Putumayo, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, and Valle. For 2011, 7 operative plans were established for the exclusive assistance of youth beneficiaries in the Centers.

5. Pilot experience: development and implementation of a productive Project through a training model, Hidrocloro S.A.

Through SENA, **50 youth** beneficiaries were selected and trained in ICBF programs: 23 youth received degrees in the production of cleaning products, and 32 received general complementary training. In view of Hidrocloro's need for new employees, the list of beneficiaries was narrowed, taking into account the availability of the youth and the schedule of their training sessions in order to initiate the hiring process (full time and part time), beginning in January 2011.

During this period, the plant installation was completed and permission from the National Institution for Medicine and Food Oversight (Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos -INVIMA) is currently being awaited to begin sales. Meanwhile, progress is being made in the transference of technology to the plant and the identification of market niches and strategic alliances. The agreement was delayed by the importation of equipment and the proceedings required for operation permits.

In the current period, ICBF resources were liquidated and the process to conform the Simplified Joint-Stock Companies (SAS) will continue with resources from Tejido Humano, Hidrocloro, and USAID until March 30, 2011.

6. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS PROGRAMS

6.1 Administrative reparation – children in the reparation process

To date, 459 children and youth have received their administrative reparations. This figure did not experience any change from the last quarter. The Decree that governed the administrative reparation process has expired, which is why it has not been possible to register new children and youth to receive these resources. When the Victims Law is approved by the National Congress, new spaces for reparation will be opened for more children and youth.

6.2 Access to identification documents

As part of the rights restitution process, documentation has been obtained for 100% of children and youth assisted through the Specialized Assistance Program. The largest group of these young people now has identification cards for minors, the second largest group has citizen identification cards, and the third group is in the process of obtaining identification cards.

The certification of the Operative Committee for the Non-use of Arms (CODA) has been awarded to 53% of the youth assisted in the Program, 45% are working toward the certification, and the certification was denied for 2% of youth participants.

6.3 Exit from the Program: Economic and Social Reintegration

In this period 95 of the CH&Y left the Program for the following reasons: 31 were referred to the ACRSE, 33 were reintegrated into their families, 24 withdrew voluntarily, and 6 continue their lives independently.

6.4 Search strategy: Finding Nemo (Buscando a Nemo)

The project ended in October 2010. It was implemented over 9 months, and as a final result 275 CH&Y were identified, of whom 82 were minors who were part of the United Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), who had not been handed over by the groups at the time of their demobilization.

Considering that the identified population developed a reintegration process autonomously and independently from the support provided by the State (ICBF – ACRSE), the approach was taken to learn about elements that fomented this process.

In November and December, an analysis of the contexts and the perceptions of 31 young people, was conducted. The workshops took place in Villavicencio, in the region of Eje Cafetero and Urabá Antioqueño, taking into account the largest number of CH&Y identified and certified by CODA in these zones.



Activities with former AUC combatants – analysis of their contexts and perceptions

As a result of this analysis, the following conclusions were reached:

- The majority of the youth recognize the family as a protective factor in their reintegration process into civilian life.
- Of the 31 young people, 7 are studying, 17 work informally and 1 works formally.
- For the disengaged youth, participation in an illegal armed group was an experience that they do not want to repeat. The offer is no longer as attractive to them as they see that self-defense forces do not have the same status and recognition as they once had. However, for CH&Y who have not had experience with the AUC, the economic benefits can be attractive.
- There is evidence of the consumption of psychoactive substances as a harmful element to children and adolescents in their environments. This is a risk factor for their association with delinquent activities.
- The largest recruitment risk factor identified by the youth was the free time of CH&Y, the majority of whom are alone in their houses when they return from school.

Chart No. 3. Characterization of youth participating in the workshops

GENDER	ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL
Male	Afro-Colombian	8
	<i>Mestizo</i>	11
Subtotal Male		19
Female	Afro-Colombian	4
	<i>Mestizo</i>	8
Subtotal Female		12
TOTAL		31

- The youth agree that there is a need to create programs to make better use of free time, where CH&Y can participate in sports, recreational, and artistic activities. Youth also agree on the idea of involving the parents in the analysis of risks in the community and in valuing the family context as a protective factor.
- The recommendations of the youth will be carried out by the Sub-Direction of Rights Re-establishment of the ICBF, which will create different assistance routes for the CH&Y victims of armed violence, taking into account the following demographics: orphans, children of disappeared people, minors threatened with recruitment, and underage victims of antipersonnel mines.

C. Beneficiary Life Story



FINDING THE COURAGE TO PAINT NEW HORIZONS

Sharing a life experience is not an easy task when past is hard to remember. However for Alex Sierra, a 19 year old youth from Cartagena, "the past is not something that can be erased but instead, is something useful to build on." So now he tells his story with the satisfaction of being able to show the positive things he has done after being recruited and spending nearly five years in an illegal armed group.*

In 2008, Alex arrived at the Specialized Assistance Center (CAE) for disengaged children in Cartagena, where he received psychosocial support and constant motivation to build a new life. At the CAE he heard about the possibility of entering the "Escuela Taller de Cartagena de Indias" (Workshop School of Cartagena) which is supported by USAID through the IOM. The school offers classes in cooking, construction work, painting and carpentry. "Before entering the "Escuela Taller", I was unable to read or write, but I prepared myself to attend the painting course at the School and I achieved it," says Alex.

After a year, Alex graduated from his course and as part of his practical training he painted the Clock Tower in Cartagena, which opened doors for him to work in a well-known hotel in the city. "This is my first formal job painting and the experience has made me incredibly happy and I see it as a huge achievement for me," affirms Alex, with a slight quiver in his voice. Currently, his new goal is to graduate from secondary school in 2011, and although he realizes it is going to be tough for him to work and study at the same time, he also knows that his deep desire to succeed will allow him to do it.

His course instructors highlight Alex's progress, as he has made significant personal changes such as developing social and leadership skills, demonstrated by his participation in the "Ultimate" team and his appointment as its captain. In addition, his commitment and overall performance has made him stand out as a positive leader in the school for "doing things right," in his words.

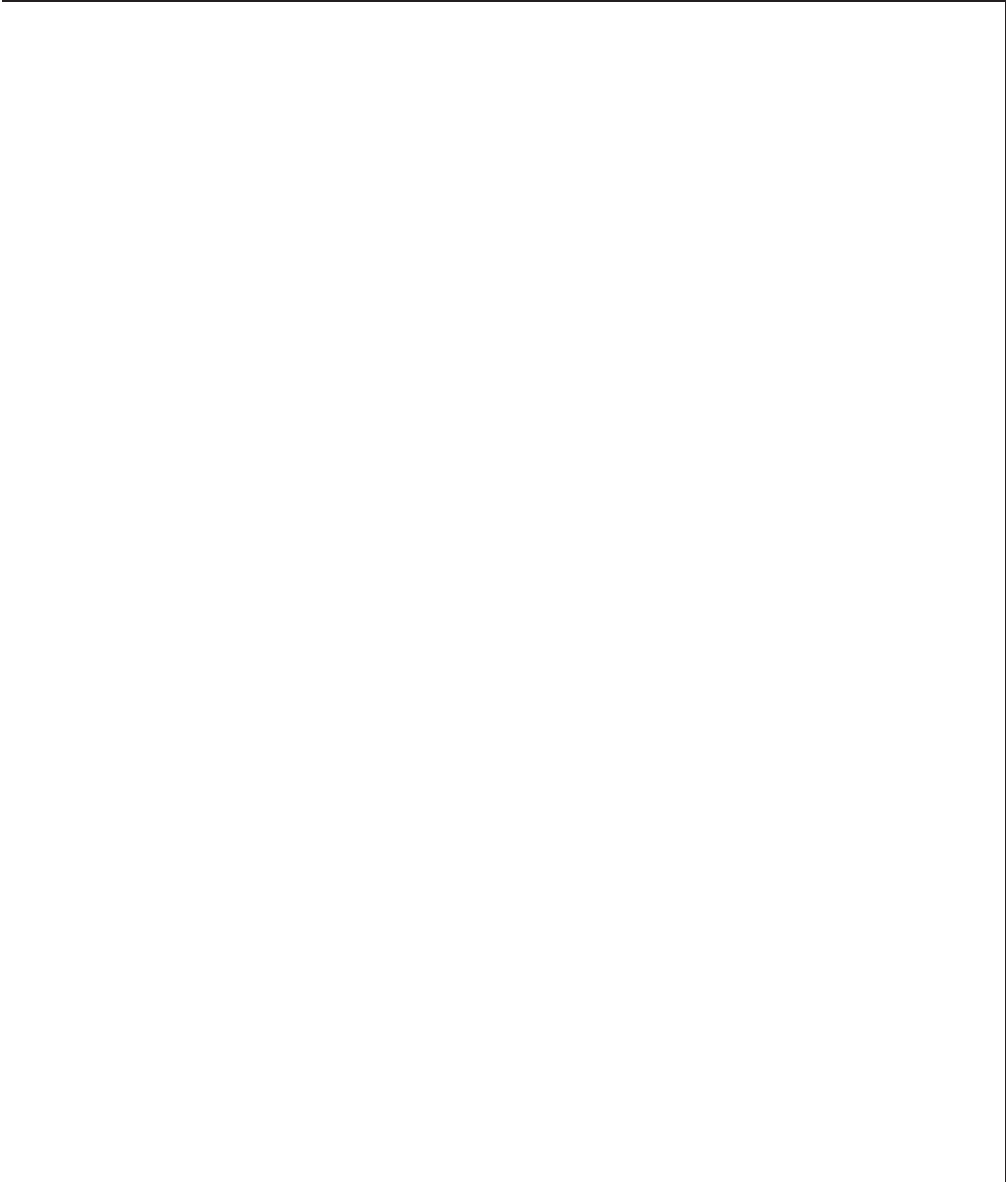
Alex grew up without his parents and "he had to struggle though life alone", but he believes that the rest of his family can see what he has achieved. In his heart, he has let go of the feeling of revenge he used to harbor, because of the murder of his father. On the contrary, he believes he has been able to overcome his inner feelings and been inspired by his father's dream to see him as a responsible and good citizen.

"I have to thank those people who gave me a second chance because if I had not met them and they had not given me a hand, I would never have changed. So I hope the CAE, the Workshop School, USAID and IOM can continue helping others to change their life course."

This brave young man decided to paint his life with a different color, convinced that nothing is impossible if one is motivated. He wants to be successful in his work and to be able to raise a family, but, above all, he wants to be a good person. "I know that great things are waiting for me and that someday I will achieve them. I'm about to finish my process in the School and I feel ready to meet the world and live in the best way possible," he says with a smile.

** His real name has been changed to protect his identity and to ensure his rights.*

D. Coverage Map for Assistance Component Activities



5. Prevention Component Activities

The second objective of the program is to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in accordance with the following three main objectives:

- Providing technical assistance to the National Commission for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR), for the coordination and implementation of the National Plan on Prevention.
- Assist the implementation of the Child and Adolescence Code-Law 1098 of 2006 and other public policies for the prevention of forced recruitment.
- Public education and other social investment initiatives:
 - o Public education and local level activities.
 - o Vulnerability, risks, and opportunity mapping - MVRO.
 - o Other social investment.

A. Support to the National Committee for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR)

During the quarter, the IOM received the Progress Report and the publication Prevention Routes, to be distributed in different state entities at the national, departmental, and municipal levels.

In accordance with the restructuring process of the Vice Presidency of the Republic, the National Committee for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR) will be under the Colombia Youth Program. With this new situation, the working plan for 2011 is being formulated.

B. The Child and Adolescence Code-Law 1098/2006 and other Public Policies

1. Gender equality, childhood and adolescence, with emphasis in work with children. Governor's Office of Cesar

Psychosocial assistance and intervention of 400 families was completed. As a result of this project, the eradication of child labor in 239 cases was achieved, among whom 201 are under the age of 15 (84%) and 38 are between the ages of 15 and 18 (16%); 154 are male (64%) and 85 are female (36%). As part of the project, 46 business plans were distributed to 108 families (657 beneficiaries, of whom 173 are CH&Y workers). The distribution was completed by the Governor with special recognition of the Child and Adolescent Police, the National Learning Service (SENA), and the Regional Offices that participated in the initiative.

In the area of Rights Re-establishment, at the beginning of the project, 156 CH&Y did not have access to healthcare, and 182 were not in school. At the close of the project, the re-establishment process achieved the following:

Chart No. 4. Results of the Process of Rights Re-establishment

RIGHT	VALLEDUPAR		BOSCONIA		EL PASO	
	REQUIRED	ACHIEVED	REQUIRED	ACHIEVED	REQUIRED	ACHIEVED
HEALTH	273	273	195	38	49	49
EDUCATION	93	93	62	62	48	48
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS	4	4				
TOTAL	370	370	257	100	97	97

The child labor prevention strategy involved the participation of 454 teachers and 155 CH&Y from youth clubs, increasing visibility, sensitivity, and motivation to counter this phenomenon.

2. Juvenile Penal Responsibility System (SRPA). Bogotá Mayor's Office, Department of Social Integration

During 2010, the Center for Special Judicial Services for Adolescents (CESPA) has referred 322 adolescents to the Forjar Center. Of these adolescents, 285 have received comprehensive assistance emphasizing the rights re-establishment and have participated in social inclusion projects. The remaining 37 adolescents did not attend the Center. Of the 285 adolescents, a total of 68 have already been sentenced by the judicial branch for crimes committed.

In the last quarter, 197 adolescents were referred, but only **155** went to the Forjar Center to request assistance. Among CH&Y of school age who expressed an interest in continuing their studies, 30 adolescents were placed in the educational system. As part of the social inclusion process, 4 adolescents participated in Expo Artesanías (Artisan Exposition), showing their handcrafted products.

3. Housing and Wellbeing. Vivienda con Bienestar.

During October, the execution of the Housing and Wellbeing Program was completed in the 26 departments targeted by the Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Territorial Development (MAVDT) and the Colombia Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF). Target departments of the program included: **Antioquia, Atlántico, Arauca, Bogotá, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Chocó, Guaviare, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander Putumayo, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima and Valle.**

The following results were achieved by the program during 2010:

- **Target Families:** 42.335 families were targeted in 26 departments of the country, of which 42.335 families received trainings, and 12.345 families benefited from therapeutic assistance.
- **Therapeutic Assistance:** Activities realized by professionals in therapeutic assistance can be summarized in three processes: **(1)** Diagnosis, **(2)** Analysis, and **(3)** Completion of the process or referral to a Specialized Institution. Of the 12.345 families who benefited from therapeutic assistance, 12.156 were diagnosed, 10.471 completed the process, and 1,274 families were referred to branches of the National Family Wellbeing System (SNBF) to receive assistance. More than 40.000 families

attended the closing events.

- **Training and Education to Families:** The training sessions were completed with target families by 693 family educators under the supervision of the operators. Through the family training process, a significant impact was made on the formation of habits, behaviors, aptitudes, and attitudes within the families in order to achieve healthy co-existence, the adoption of healthy lifestyles, and the improvement of living conditions. There were 41.828 families who participated in training processes, allowing the program to reach 99% of the target families. 14.335 training sessions and 77.214 home visits were conducted. The initial baseline survey was given to 41.828 families through two (2) planned home visits conducted by the Family Educators.

C. Vulnerability, Risks and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO)

1. Prevention of forced recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups in Antioquia. The adventure of living (La Aventura de Vivir).

During the quarter, the project “The Adventure of Living” was finalized with the following results in the six (6) municipalities assisted (Caucasia, El Bagre, Nechí, Tarazá, Ituango, and Valdivia):

- **The focus on CH&Y assisted:** Settings to encourage identity were reinforced in the areas of legality and citizenship. The actions implemented deepened education on rights. The total number of CH&Y assisted was 1.493, distributed by municipality as follows: Tarazá 210 CH&Y; Ituango 242 CH&Y; Nechí 280 CH&Y; Caucasia 272 CH&Y; Valdivia 271 CH&Y; and El Bagre 218 CH&Y.

“Ex ante” tests were given to 1.241 children (564 girls and 677 boys) to determine the knowledge that CH&Y have on vulnerability issues. The same number of “ex pos” tests were given, taking into account the impact of the activities on CH&Y in the areas of rights, communications, recruitment prevention, dynamics of violence, and life plans.

- **Family focus:** The systematization of the goals reached was completed, through the application of the “family assemblies” methodology that seeks to promote family dynamics that support legality and solidarity. During the quarter **173 family groups** participated, bringing the total to 770 family groups.
- **Teachers focus:** The implementation of actions in the training process to prevent vulnerability of teachers in the area made possible a monthly teachers’ meeting to share experiences and increase understanding of human rights and the participation of CH&Y in educational processes. Upon the project’s completion, 126 teachers were part of the network.
- **Institutional focus:** The professional in charge supported and monitored the formulation of public policy in different municipalities using the Toyota instrument. During the process the commitment of COMPOS (Social Policy Committees) in various municipalities continued. During the quarter, an additional working session was held with the participation of **12** members of the COMPOS. In total, 52 working sessions were held with 96 participants.

The MVRO were implemented in **20 educational institutions** with the participation of **783 CH&Y**, prioritizing activities in culture, sports, and communications.

D. Other Social Investment Initiatives

1. Strengthening Family Projects to Improve The Living Conditions of Communities in Emerald Areas, Municipalities of Muzo and San Pablo de Borbur

The project is in its closing stage. During the quarter, psychosocial support visits were conducted with beneficiary families of the productive projects. Achievements of the initiatives are presented below.

Chart No. 5. Productive Projects' achievements – Municipality of San Pablo de Borbur

PROJECT	ACHIEVEMENTS
Cacao Processing Project	Construction of the infrastructure for the cacao dehydration process Exportation of cocoa production being sold to the Cacao Association for USD \$3.5/kilo
Project Growing Herbs	The second hectare of herbs is growing. Production of 12 tons is expected. Increased rainfall has not affected the crops.
Dressmaking Project	The dressmaking course ended on December within the framework of IOM-SENA agreement. The manufacture of miners' uniforms was contracted with employers.
Laying Hens Project	The daily production of 954 eggs continues. Most of the production is being marketed in the mining zone.
Chocolate Processing Project	Training required for a suitable use of threshing machine is being planned.
Luffa (loofah) Processing Project	A sales area was agreed upon in the Municipal Building. Handcrafted Christmas nativity mangers made of this material were sold in December.



Beneficiaries of the Luffa (loofah) Processing Project – San Pablo de Borbur, Boyacá



Productive Project "Laying Hens" – San Pablo de Borbur, Boyacá

Chart No. 6. Productive Projects' achievements – Municipality of Muzo

PROJECT	ACHIEVEMENTS
Dressmakers Association (ASMEM)	Beneficiaries completed the cooperativism course in December. Tasks are being carried out to establish a new association. The procedure of delivering the machines is being defined.
Transformation of green bamboo	The installation of the factory floor and the three phase light devices was completed. Handcrafts are being manufactured.
Bakery	Adaptation of the bakery has been completed. First production was completed in December.
Cacao transformation Project	The purchase of a mill required for production is in progress.
Bakery in mining zone	Beneficiaries completed the cooperativism course offered by SENA-IOM. The machinery is being manufactured by the supplier.
Association for production of animal feed concentrates (ASOCUIN)	The location for the Project has been rented. The machinery is being manufactured by the supplier.

2. Prevention of youth involvement in illegal activities. Work with youths in Tena and La Mesa – promotion of their productive permanence in the field

During this quarter **34 students** in ninth and tenth grade received practical and theoretical classes on handling, slaughter, production, and commercialization of fattened chicken and its meat, concluding the training on the construction of bird-raising sheds.

Likewise, **15 students** in eleventh grade have increased their knowledge of the formulation and execution of agricultural projects. **Five** graduated youth also concluded their training on shed construction, bio-security norms, provision of animal's food concentrates and maintenance of facilities. These youth are expecting to be hired in 2011 by the Formemos Foundation.

Activities are being carried out for the commercialization of eggs in restaurants in the zone. Sales increased 60% as a result of the competitive prices offered due to the reduction in transportation costs. The weekly order has increased from 120 to 190 buckets of eggs.

3. The Value Of Words

The pedagogical Project "The Value of Words" was finalized during the period in the 19 municipalities of Colombia where it was implemented with participation of 24,871 CH&Y and 681 teachers from the educational institutions. Teachers assumed the coordination of the reading process in order to improve communication and reading comprehension skills of children in fourth and fifth grade primary school.

Pedagogical materials allow the children to work on citizenship



4th and 5th grade CH&Y working with booklets read in class.

skills in the framework of real environments. At least one teacher per institution will continue to implement the project.

4. Cincecita Strategy in Bogotá and Santa Marta. Children's Cinema Festival - Mahluna Foundation

Cinecita summoned CH&Y from public schools, the CROJ and ICBF youth clubs, to participate in "Cinema al sol" (Cinema in the sun) in the city of Santa Marta, with USAID's financial support. These children grow up in contexts with high levels of consumption of psychoactive substances, crime rates, criminal gangs, and IAG recruitment. In order to counteract these conditions, **25 youth** received audiovisual training that promotes expressive and creative use of language, through shooting a short film and the investigation and elaboration of individual proposals.

Jointly with the Program "Youth Coexistence in Bogotá", **10 youth** from the Santa Cecilia neighborhood, developed the documentary "El Primer Amor" (First Love), as a strategy to encourage generational exchange between adolescents and adults. The students learned how to operate cameras, conduct interviews, and understand aesthetic and artistic perspectives, among other things.

5. Strengthening of youth organizations in Montes de María

In the framework of the project cycle review, five local youth agendas were developed for the municipalities of Colosó, Córdoba, Zambrano, Toluviéjo and San Antonio de Palmito. These agendas include objectives, activities, and expected results for work with this population.

Youth from the five municipalities received training on formulation of productive projects (**20 youth**) and productive activities (**20 youth**). Two proposals for the development of productive projects were prepared as a result of the training process. Three institutions expressed their interest to support these initiatives.

200 CH&Y reinforced their knowledge of Youth Municipal Councils, youth public policies, and Law 375 of 1997 (Youth Law). Likewise, **300 CH&Y** have received guidance on issues such as sexual and reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases, birth control methods, sexual and reproductive rights; **500 parents** have been sensitized on issues related to sexuality; **500 CH&Y** are participating in recreational, sports, and cultural activities; **20 CH&Y** are participating theater plays; **10 CH&Y** are participating in diverse artistic presentations; **30 CH&Y** are taking dance classes; and **400 CH&Y** have received counseling on the risks of psychoactive substance use.

A psychosocial assistance route was defined in four steps: sensitization and identification of institutional offering; construction and participative validation of the route; institutionality training; and accomplishment of pilot experiences. The route was participatively conceived recognizing knowledge, experiences, and institutional responsibilities. 15 institutions and youth representatives were involved in the process.

6. Restrepo Barco Foundation

The agreement with the Restrepo Barco Foundation was signed in October, with the aim of identifying and analyzing the effects of landmines, Improvised Explosive Devices (IED's) and Unexploded Munitions

(MUSE) on children and adolescents in the Departments of Antioquia, Nariño, and Meta.

During the quarter, the workplan was defined; other experiences of CH&Y victims of violence were identified; meetings for the presentation of the project to the Presidential Program for Comprehensive Action against Land Mines (PAICMA) and the Technical Committee were organized; and a first draft of the analysis tables for the investigation instruments was developed. The participation of the community and the cooperation between Departments constitute the main challenges to the project.

7. Time to Play Foundation

Actions to prevent recruitment of CH&Y continued in the sectors of Petares (Municipality of Cartagena) and Cazucá (Municipality of Soacha). Some of the prioritized measures included the improvement of life conditions and participation in the activities of Time to Play Foundation. Currently, **175 CH&Y** from Petares and **267 CH&Y** from Altos de Cazucá are involved in the project, among the 750 CH&Y initially defined as the target population. The decrease in the project's beneficiaries is a consequence of the climate conditions that have considerably affected the communities of Altos de Cazucá and Cartagena.

A proposal is being defined for psychosocial monitoring that allows development of pedagogical and recreational activities that integrate families and guarantee rights.

8. National Youth Festival: FESTIJUVENTUDES

With the aim to create spaces to promote healthy integration and CH&Y interaction in different contexts, as well as reinforce social cohesion, support was offered to guarantee the participation of **20 youth** in Festijuventud. This event occurred in December in Santa Marta. Additionally, **15 youth** beneficiaries of the CROJ participated in the enterprising exhibition with their initiatives. Participation, cultural and academic integration of the youth were strengthened through this space.



*Youth participating in Festijuventud.
Santa Marta – Magdalena.*

9. Ayara Family Project

An agreement with the artistic organization Ayara Family was signed, seeking to work with three youth organizations located in Agua Blanca (Municipality of Cali), Buenaventura and Santander de Quilichao (Department of Valle del Cauca). Actions will be focused on institutional strengthening (financial, organizational and administrative aspects); psychosocial assistance to 240 CH&Y and their families; and development of protective factors and recruitment prevention in the region.

E. Special support to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities – displaced children and orphans fund (DCOF)

1. Results

The Project seeks to prevent recruitment by IAG of Indigenous, and Afro-Colombian children and youth in high-risk areas of the Colombian Pacific coast (Departments of Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Chocó) and the central Department of Tolima. The general objective is to reduce these CH&Y's vulnerability to recruitment by strengthening the capacity of the social and institutional networks and systems in their communities to promote rights, provide care, protection and support to at-risk children and serve as protective factors against the risk of recruitment.

Three primary lines of action are being implemented: i) support for participatory and developmental activities for 10.000 indigenous and Afro-Colombian CH&Y; ii) strengthening of ethnic family and community ties in Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations and iii) support to key Colombian government institutions and public policies that directly support Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities.

Chart No. 7. Assistance offered through the Program

Indicators	This quarter (October–December 2010)	Accumulated 2009-2010	Goal	Comments
Beneficiaries				
Children and youth benefited from recruitment prevention activities	1.466	25.309	10.000	Some actions were achieved in order to guarantee, re-establish, and prevent the violation of rights in early childhood and to promote and strengthen policies to prevent recruitment of CH&Y from indigenous and afro-Colombian communities.
Civil servants trained on child recruitment prevention	607	2.000	200	Public servants received training on Social Policy with an emphasis on Early Childhood, familial resilience, and recruitment prevention.
Colombian institutions strengthened and implementing essential components included in the project				
MVRO under implementation	37	44	40	These exercises permitted a better understanding of the situations of the CH&Y in the municipalities as well as the formulation of various initiatives to counteract risk situations. MVRO are being implemented with indigenous and afro-Colombian communities in Nariño, Cauca and Chocó.

2. Improvement of life conditions of children in the Department of Chocó, to guarantee and re-establish rights and prevent their violation

As part of the convention for the “Quality of Early Childhood in Chocó: guarantee and restitution of rights and the prevention of their violation,” through operators IOM has been working on actions to widen coverage of assistance in protection, health, and care through training educational workers and community mothers in the 16 municipalities in the following areas:

Comprehensive Assistance: Currently, comprehensive assistance continues to be provided to 17.395 children under the age of six in situations of vulnerability, with differential focuses corresponding to ethnicity, gender, and culture. During the period, assistance was provided to **77 more CH&** than during the previous quarter. Of this total, 9.379 CH& are Afro-Colombian, 4.996 are indigenous, and 3.020 are *mestizo*.

As a result of the comprehensive assistance provided, 15.565 CH& now have birth certificates, 14.004 are affiliated with the National Social Security System for Health, and 11.079 are signed up for the program of growth and development. Additionally, assistance was provided to 1.622 pregnant women and 2.928 new mothers.

Social Mobilization: To continue the implementation of the citizen mobilization strategy and the local adaptation of the comprehensive assistance model for early childhood, in October training was held on Social Policy with an emphasis on Early Childhood. **150 civil servants** of the municipal governments in the Chocó department attended the workshop. Technical assistance was provided for the training in the formulation of Comprehensive Assistance Plans (PAI) in each municipality of the department.

Systematization: In an early phase, revision of guidelines and policy of the Colombian State in the area of Comprehensive Assistance in Early Childhood was completed. With this base, the research methodology was established; instruments were designed for the collection of information; and field visits were made to municipalities that are part of the agreement. Currently, the Universidad de Antioquia is in the process of systematizing the information collected and drafting a final report.

Quality of Assistance: Progress has been made in the construction of 35 Children’s and Family Centers (CIF), nine of which were already handed over to the municipalities of Rioquito, Acandí, and Ungía. Beneficiaries are being assisted.

3. Training process with educational agents based on the series of books “strengthening bonds from early childhood phase II”

At the end of the quarter, an agreement was signed with Psinapsis Humana to implement the second phase of the project, “Strengthening bonds, strengthening life, strengthening dreams from Early Childhood.” The goal of this project is to promote familial resilience and reinforcement of emotional bonds from an early age in vulnerable areas of the country as a strategy for the prevention of early violence and child recruitment by illegal armed groups (IAG).

The project has a goal of reaching 6.500 families in 10 departments. Of these departments, 7 participated in the first phase of the project (Chocó, Nariño, Córdoba, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Magdalena, and Cesar),

and 3 departments were added in the second phase of the project (Antioquia, Meta, and Tolima).

For the second phase, two specific interventions have been defined in the Chocó and Nariño departments. In Chocó, alignment is expected with the intervention in the pedagogical processes of educational providers. This intervention was focused by the Ministry of Education (MEN), ICBF, and IOM in 16 municipalities of the department. In Nariño, a pilot project with Pastos indigenous communities is being achieved, in order to test the booklets and propose a differential approach for the prevention of early violence and armed recruitment.

For the Nariño department, the objective has been implementation of the project with indigenous communities with the goal of piloting the booklets and proposing a differential focus for the prevention of early violence and armed recruitment.

During the quarter, the training process at the middle management/departmental level was completed. The training reached 160% of the goal of 260 educational agents, training **417 educational agents** from educational institutions through workshops on the promotion of familial resilience. This met goal takes into account the interest of the educational institutions in obtaining more sites to train a greater number of agents.

At the end of November and the beginning of December, the onsite support by Psinapsis to educational providers was advanced in the development of workshops with families to promote familial resilience. At the cut-off date, 46% of the goal had been reached, with **2.986 families** participating in the training process.

4. Peace agreement in the community of Aguablanca. Promotion of rights and strengthening of early childhood, adolescence, and youth policies through MVRO

To finalize the period, information has been gathered through the implementation of the MVRO methodology, reaching 95% of the projected participation in the communes 13, 14, 15, and 21 of the Agua Blanca district. During the quarter, **100 CH&Y** and **100 parents** participated. The MVRO was applied in partnership with the institutions in commune 14. In the other three communes, the contract of institutional offerings was applied with the participation of **10 civil servants**.



Ms. Lynne Schaberg and Ms. Cathy Savino from USAID, during the March for the rights of CH&Y of the Southeast of Cali

During the quarter, the March for the rights of CH&Y of the Southeast of Cali was organized, **750 CH&Y** participated, along with **250 people** from the community, **30 civil servants** from the Local Offices of Health, Education, Sports and Recreation, Culture and Social Welfare of Cali, the ICBF Southeastern Regional Center, as well as from the Universidad del Valle. The activity contributed to the process of visibility and guarantee of the rights of CH&Y. As a result, the CH&Y prepared and delivered to the Cali City Government a document titled, “The Declaration for the rights of the CH&Y from the Southeast of Cali, as a mechanism of participation and inclusion in programs and in public policy on childhood, adolescence, and youth in the municipality of Cali.”



Children and Youth. during the March for the rights of CH&Y of the Southeast of Cali

5. Implementation of the departmental strategy to prevent the involvement of CH&Y in the conflict (municipalities of Tumaco, Samaniego, Policarpa, Mallama, El Charco, Ricaurte, Cumbal and Los Andes Sotomayor in Nariño).

In the municipality of **El Charco**, as a part of the third phase of the MVRO “Baseline”, sessions were held with CH&Y and progress was made in the collection of institutional information with the participation of 12 governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, and community organizations. In addition, sessions were held with the families to create “Family-related spaces”.

In **Mallama and Los Andes Sotomayor**, the third phase “Baseline” of the MVRO was completed with the three groups (CH&Y, families, and institutions) as well as the systematization. A survey was also developed to collect quantitative data and values for the creation of family profiles. This survey will be given during the third and fourth week of January 2011 in the three municipalities of Los Andes Sotomayor, Mallama, and El Charco.

In the Municipal Councils on Social Policy (COMPOS) in Tumaco, Samaniego, Mallama, Policarpa, Cumbal, and los Andes Sotomayor, the strategy has been introduced for the prevention of CH&Y recruitment, exploitation, and association with the conflict and illicit activities. As a result of sensitization of the COMPOS to these issues, progress has been made in the preparation of an administrative act on the importance of the creation or reinforcement of a council on children, adolescents and youth in these municipalities.

As part of the component that encourages the empowerment of 150 adolescents and youth in the municipalities of Samaniego, Tumaco, Policarpa, Mallama, and los Andes Sotomayor, to encourage exercise of active citizenship, a Mobile and Virtual School for Youth Education has carried out the following actions:

In the municipalities of Samaniego and Tumaco the adolescents have already completed the Schools modules. In the municipalities of Policarpa, Los Andes, and Mallama progress is being made in the first module, and in the active citizenship module (61 CH&Y). **150 youth** and adolescents benefit from this strategy.

In **Mallama and Los Andes** as a result of MVRO, initiatives are being developed titled “Youth Association for socio-environmental promotion and handcraft production in the Mallama Municipality” as a space to

occupy the free time of CH&Y, along with the “Participative and Mobile Cinema as a tool for the communication and social transformation of CH&Y in the los Andes municipality.”

In the intervention with the Awa community (Unity of Awa Community - UNIPA in the bilingual Awa Educational Institution - IETABA), **18 youth** participate actively, committing to participate in the three project components: MVRO, Leadership School, and Baking Workshops. The MVRO methodology has been successfully transferred to the Awa community UNIPA in El Diviso, to be applied with the CH&Y in three sessions.

In relation to the creation and reinforcement of the Youth Socio-Productive Organization AWA with adolescents and youth, titled “KUKIM AWA MAKPAS Bakery,” the theoretical and practical activities were initiated with the instructor. The money raised by selling the products will compose the funding to support the sustainability of the project as well as the development of activities to inform people on the rights of CH&Y. To strengthen the organizational component, training activities have been developed for different types of businesses; income generation, resource management, costs, and sale prices in order to contribute to strengthening and sustainability.

6. Child and youth public policy in Nariño with emphasis on the strategy to prevent exploitation and recruitment of CH&Y by IAG (municipalities of Policarpa, Tumaco, Samaniego y Ricaurte)

During the period, progress was made in the creation of the Youth Municipal Councils (CMJ) in the municipalities of Mallama and Samaniego. To do this, the call for voters and candidates was bolstered through recreational activities with the support of members of the working committee and resources from the Municipal Administrations.

From December 16 to 17, 2010, the youth council members of Policarpa and Tumaco participated in the conference “Youth’s Turn to Speak” (Los Jóvenes Tienen la Palabra), and also took part in motivational spaces and learned about different organizing experiences led by youth. Progress was made in projects at the municipal level, such as the reduction of transportation fares by 50% for adolescents and youth, and the development of the municipal program “Mental Health for Youth” which seeks to decrease the rates of consumption of psychoactive substances and of suicide, as well as dealing with other issues.

In **Samaniego**, progress is being made in the organization of the Local Soccer School and the Local Artistic Cultural School with the participation of the Local Offices of Culture and Recreation. In **Policarpa**, a proposal is being formulated to reinforce pre-adolescent and youth groups.

In **Tumaco**, the four initiatives from the previous year were reorganized into one initiative, encouraging the upsurge of educational and project leaders of community processes among the CH&Y, and seeking to decrease their recruitment by IAG. The youth organization “Arte y Parte” was formed.

Inclusion was facilitated of three youth commissions (Mallama, Los Andes y Policarpa) in the working committees for the formulation of the Departmental Policy on Adolescence and Youth. The necessity of working with the topic of Recruitment Prevention was made clear.

Active participation by CH&Y has been noted in the Committee on childhood, adolescence, and youth within the COMPOS in the municipalities of Policarpa, Mallama, Los Andes, Samaniego, and Cumbal. As a

result, planning and construction of the route for the formulation of the Public Policy, was achieved. In this area, IOM has indicated the relevance of Prevention as a joining focus for the organization of existing community networks in the municipalities, through the Educational Institutions and the Empresas Sociales del Estado (Social State Units – Health Services Providers) of the Social Organization program, which will support the process.

In the area of access to and effective enjoyment of rights by CH&Y, with the support of teachers from **Samaniego, Los Andes, and La Planada**, the CH&Y protection network was formed with the purpose of organizing actions, creating child-raising guidelines, and educational processes that encourage dialogue and conciliation.

7. Prevention of forced recruitment – integral farm, municipality of Planadas, Tolima (finalized October 31 with Prohaciendo, but continues to be supported directly by IOM at the request of the Governor's Office of Tolima and the Mayor's Office of Planadas).

Although difficulties in public order caused the evacuation of the farm and the suspension of trainings for two days as a preventative measure, given the military operatives in the zone, the process continued.

The 45 apprentices have grasped and put into practice the training and work routine on the farm, which is visible in the progressive improvement of the physical conditions of the land, including the recuperation of areas for the cultivation of various crops such as coffee, onions, tomatoes, carrots, and other vegetables. Despite difficulties produced by the harsh weather, the production of vegetables for self-consumption was successful. The pig and chicken projects have also allowed production for local markets. The withdrawal of some of the apprentices during the period was due to the increase in employment offers in other parts of the region.

A coordination meeting was held with the participation of entities such as Acción Social-CCAI (Coordination Center for Integral Action of the Presidency), SENA, the Regional Agriculture and Education Offices, the Mayor's Office of Planadas, and IOM to advance in the formulation of a Sustainability Strategy for the project.

8. Guambía Indigenous Reservation

The Initiation Agreement between USAID, Guambia Reservation Indigenous Council, and IOM was signed to develop the project "Assistance and Prevention of Child Recruitment in Misak, Cauca Department." This action was cemented during USAID's visit to the projects being implemented in partnership with the Cauca Department during the month of December.

The project seeks to prevent the participation of children and youth in the conflict through economic, social, and cultural recuperation using their cosmovision and ways of thinking as a foundation. Support will be provided for: income generation; institutional cultural reinforcement;



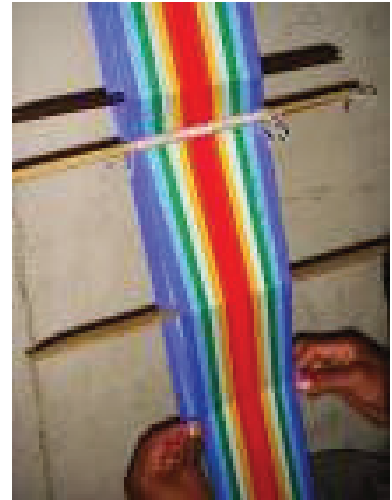
Signature of agreement between USAID, Guambia Reservation Indigenous Council, and

training in labor skills, human rights and International Humanitarian Law; and psychosocial attention will be provided to beneficiaries in the Silvia and Piendamó municipalities. USAID contributed the sum of COP 181.400.000 to the Council for the execution of the project. The beneficiaries of the project are 20 disengaged CH&Y from the community and their families and 50 CH&Y at risk of recruitment and their families.

9. Logistics support to the mobile unit for indigenous issues within the ICBF regional Bogotá. Strengthening of the Embera Community in Bogotá to prevent begging.

The mobile unit of the ICBF was supported by providing communication equipment to facilitate work with ethnic groups, especially with the displaced population of the communities of Embera Chamí and Katío in Bogotá.

The proposal “Paths of Knowing” was executed, seeking to support and advance cultural reinforcement of the indigenous communities: Embera, Katío and Chamí, Misak and Pasto. With the support of USAID, technical assistance was provided as well as the purchase of necessary materials for the execution of four training sessions. The sessions were oriented toward strengthening family and collective ties, through reinforcement and recuperation of ancestral and ethnic memory and the importance of handcrafts as an element of cultural transmission. The workshops helped to strengthen dialogue on and knowledge of the cosmovision through the creation of objects that show culture. These sessions included the participation of **80 CH&Y**.



Wipala handcraft workshop, scarf used by the members of the Pasto Community.

10. Payacua: pilot project for the reaffirmation and strengthening of education as an instrument for prevention. “Untying the millenarian knowledge, to give more than we receive”

The project demonstrated progress in the shifting of the educational model’s meaning through the implementation of the school Shagras and the revision of complementary elements for the standard educational system. The educational institutions Andes de Cuaical, Panán, Kumbe, and Maiker organized actions to reinforce the Shagra and the cosmogonic values of the communities, to promote the self-identity of the CH&Y, and to create spaces of social participation and recognition.

With respect to the implementation of the MVRO methodology, during the quarter the following results can be mentioned:

- **Families:** have reflected on daily life, habits, discipline and emotional environments. This has made possible the analysis of day-to-day behavior of youth participants as well as the implications that these new customs and habits have for the Los Pastos community.
- **Children:** have recognized the importance of relationships with their families, neighbors, community, and authorities. Additionally, they have located safe spaces and other spaces they consider dangerous, associated with natural disasters, armed conflict, or distance.

- **Youth and Adolescents:** have identified conflicts that affect them in their local contexts, specifically domestic violence, physical and emotional abuse, alcohol consumption, economic difficulties, and distrust in the parent-child relationship.
- **Institutions:** demonstrate the importance of this type of process within the context and the necessity of assuming larger responsibility of activities and actions to be developed by the COMPOS in order to benefit CH&Y.

The development of the MVRO with CH&Y, families, and institutions, has created a first visualization and reflection of the difficult conditions experienced in the area. This situation demonstrates the need for decision-making that facilitates coordinated intervention by institutions, authorities, and families to reinforce the prevention of violation of the rights of CH&Y and to guarantee comprehensive assistance.

To date, 11 workshops have been held with 310 CH&Y, 10 sessions with 285 youth and adolescents, and 2 sessions with 10 staff members of institutions.

11. Project for the prevention of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous child recruitment in six municipalities of the Department of Chocó

The period of extreme rainfall and flooding had repercussions in the six goal municipalities, affecting educational services and putting at risk the physical integrity of CH&Y and of the larger community. In spite of this situation, at the end of the quarter, progress in each of the four intervention areas can be mentioned as follows:

- The Project created a baseline of 1.456 CH&Y corresponding to indicators that measure the degree of fulfillment and the effective enjoyment of rights to education, health, protection, and participation, among others. Additionally, a diagnosis on the guarantee of fundamental rights was conducted in fieldwork with families, organizations, and institutions in the municipalities covered by the project.
- A total of 37 MVROs were conducted in the six municipalities covered by the project with the families, youth, and public institutions, with an average of 40 participants in each session. This exercise permitted a better understanding of the situations of the CH&Y in the municipalities as well as the formulation of various initiatives to counteract risk situations.
- Recreational and training spaces have been established for young people to work toward the guarantee, promotion, and restitution of rights. Support and monitoring continues to be provided within the assistance routes for processes including the issuance of identification documents and access to health and education, among others.
- With respect to the leadership and participation schools, on average each CH&Y participated in three sessions per month, receiving training in ethics and values; identity and development; community organization; leadership; sexual and reproductive health, among other topics. In addition, psychosocial support was offered and work is being done with issues such as interpersonal relationships, self-esteem, and life plans. These sessions have also allowed the discussion of topics with an emphasis on Afro-Colombian culture.

- With the goal of revitalizing the COMPOS as well as the public policy formulation process in the six municipalities, the formulation of the youth policy in San José del Palmar was supported; the inclusion of youth initiatives in the 2011 budget was achieved in the municipalities of Puerto Meluk and Quibdó; COMPOS and the committees on children and youth were mobilized in Sipi and Istmina; and progress was made in institutional management to guarantee the restitution of rights of CH&Y who do not have identification documents within the six municipalities.
- 14 youth initiatives were prioritized in which 417 CH&Y participated. These initiatives are being revised and adjusted, by IOM and the operator, in order to begin their implementation.

12. Project for the prevention of Afro-Colombian and indigenous CH&Y recruitment in the municipality of Tumaco-Nariño



Baking practice sessions – Tumaco, Nariño

During the quarter, assistance was provided to **41 new CH&Y** beneficiaries: 20 attend baking classes and 21 attend computer classes. Currently, there are 109 youth being trained.

Throughout this period, the operator organized psychosocial activities with the young people to help them situate themselves in their social, cultural, and political contexts and to develop ways to relate to their surroundings in a positive way. The operator organized workshops on sexual and reproductive health in partnership with Profamilia, as well as recreational activities on health and wellbeing. The classrooms for academic activities have been adapted and equipped, creating favorable environments for the education of the CH&Y in both academics and values.

Additionally, 100% of the CH&Y's families have participated in the educational activities promoted by the "Parents' School" strategy.

13. Project to prevent recruitment of Afro-Colombian and indigenous children in the municipality of Toribío-Cauca

During the quarter, the conclusion of the Second Toribío Inter-School Games was carried out with widespread participation of the indigenous community from the reservations of Tacueyó, San Francisco, and Toribío. Throughout the training period and the sporting competitions, in which 1.200 CH&Y from 54 educational institutions participated, there was a decline of 50% in school dropout rates when compared with the first semester of 2010. 27 participating schools received balls, nets, and first-aid kits, as well as other equipment, benefiting a total of **220 CH&Y**. In relation to the Etnoecoagroturismo initiative (ethnic, ecological, agricultural tourism), the tourism path La Betulia was inaugurated and will be opened in 2011. **30 young people** participated in a trip for the exchange of knowledge on the Paez culture and these youth will be the guides for the three paths.

The population census of school-aged children in the three indigenous reservations was completed, allowing the compilation of information on the level of access to primary and high school education and on the primary reasons for missing school with the goal of presenting these findings at the first COMPOS of 2011 to define strategies to reach a 100% coverage rate of education for minors.

The city government of Toribío has participated in the project through the Secretaries of Ethno-education, Culture and Sports, and Health, as well as the Municipal Department for Technical Agricultural Assistance (UMATA) and the Family Commissioner.



Sports training sessions – Vereda El Sestadero Toribío, Cauca

14. Educational Communities Building Peace in Bogotá

During this period, a project was initiated with the Foundation Instituto para la Construcción de la Paz (FICONPAZ), with the objective of promoting cultural transformation to change practices and dynamics that sustain violence, exclusion, and vulnerability of the human rights of CH&Y in schools in vulnerable areas of Bogotá (Bosa, Ciudad Bolívar, Usme, Tunjuelito, and San Cristóbal). These CH&Y confront the risk of being recruited by IAG as well as other forms of delinquency. The project will benefit 1.000 students directly, 500 teachers, 100 parents, and 100 community members.

As an initial step in the execution of the project, the MVRO strategy was transmitted to the team that will carry out fieldwork in the first half of 2011. The transmission activity lasted three days, during which the professional team offered elements on project application in educational institutions, including contributions on the implementation and relevance of various activities to increase the strategy's impact. These activities included the participation of **15 people**, members of the support group, from the Educational District's Office, from FICONPAZ, and some parents.

15. Labor Skills – Ministry of Education (MEN)

Throughout the quarter, progress was made in the design of a proposal to join forces with the National Learning Service (SENA) in order to support the development of educational projects in a group of educational institutions in Chocó.

This alliance hopes to offer a significant primary, middle, and high school education, taking advantage of the institutional capacity, the human talent, the strategies for administration, physical resources, infrastructure, and the set-up and existing spaces, both in the educational institutions and in the SENA.

F. Beneficiary Life Story – When Dreams become Real Opportunities

A few months ago, life on the street was all that 17 year old Mario Rodriguez knew. After committing an assault he ended up in the “Forjar Center”. This experience forced him to look at his future from a different perspective.*



The “Forjar Center” incorporates a specialized, integrated care strategy aimed to help adolescents between the ages of 14 and 17 who are registered with the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System (SRPA) and their families. On entering the Center, Mario chose to enroll in the handcraft course, one of the learning opportunities offered. Mario says he learned how to make better use of his free time, rather than filling it with negative patterns and getting involved with things like drugs. He adds that some of his fellow adolescents in the Center have also mentioned about the enjoyment they experience when learning new skills.

But besides going to the Center every morning, Monday to Friday, Mario is also working to fulfill other short and long-term objectives that he has created for himself. For example, he is completing his secondary school education and hopes to graduate next year. He is also enrolled in a vehicle mechanics course at the “Don Bosco” Center, which is supported by USAID/IOM and SENA. Mario has the motivation to work hard so that one day he can have his own mechanics shop.

These reflections demonstrate Mario’s desire to succeed and his commitment to the process. He has earned the admiration not only of his peers, but also of his teachers who were so impressed by his achievements that they chose him to represent the Center at the National Youth Festival that took place in Santa Marta. There, along with other young people from Colombia and elsewhere in Latin America, Mario talked about his personal experience and the commitment made by the “Forjar Center”, with USAID’s financial support, to help young people like him decrease their chances of reoffending, strengthen the process of their social inclusion and prevent their recruitment by illegal armed groups. Mario mentions how enriching this experience has been, as it has enabled him to meet many different people, with different visions of life; besides which, he fulfilled his dream of visiting the seaside.

“Forjar has helped me to see a new reality” says Mario with a smile and expression of gratitude. He is also grateful for the support he received from institutions such as USAID and IOM that have placed their trust in this project. “We are not seen as just young violent men by these institutions; they offer us new opportunities to have new ways of life”.

For Mario, it is a moment of great satisfaction when he sees the peace and happiness in the faces of his mother and sister. Now he prefers to spend time with his family and his girlfriend to wandering around in the street “looking for trouble.” He likes to go to church and enjoys watching his favorite soccer team play. Although he realizes that to change his life he has had to go through difficult times like the death of several childhood friends, he acknowledges that it was all worth it and he would definitely advise other young people to stay clean of drugs, to break the cycle of violence. “It depends on the interest you put into your life to achieve your dreams,” says Mario.

** His real name has been changed to protect his identity and to guarantee his rights.*

6. Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization

1. Preparing ICBF for the end of USAID'S cooperation

At the beginning of the Program in the year 2001, the international cooperation of USAID/IOM financed almost 100% of the projects in the assistance component for disengaged CH&Y from the IAG. Currently, the ICBF has been developing and encouraging inter-administrative agreements to guarantee assistance for disengaged CH&Y, rights restitution, and the implementation of the model created in partnership with the IOM. In this area, the National Learning System (SENA) has been taking on assistance and prevention actions to prevent recruitment of CH&Y.

Despite these important advances by the ICBF in preparation for the end of USAID's cooperation, it is necessary to strengthen the projects in the areas of family, the process of administrative reparation, the Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers (CROJ), and symbolic reparation. Strengthening work in these areas constitutes one of the challenges for guaranteeing the transfer and complete incorporation of the Specialized Assistance Model to the Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF).

2. Consolidation of key GOC partners: "the four rs"

Some initiatives were strengthened with assistance from allies in the government who have provided technical and financial resources for the Program's implementation. During the period, progress was made in the elaboration of a project to be executed in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman, the ICBF, and USAID/IOM. This initiative seeks to encourage participation of youth in the Human Rights School, including: disengaged CH&Y; displaced CH&Y; juvenile delinquents; and participants in the youth clubs. This project is based in respect for the effective exercise of human rights, promoting physical and psychological recuperation and social and community reintegration of CH&Y through restorative justice, society, and the family to make progress in reconciliation.

This project will benefit 240 CH&Y and 60 civil servants who will be trained in Human Rights. 1.000 booklets will be published for the basic training course in the Human Rights School as well as 100 copies on risk detection indicators. This will help update the table on childhood indicators, as well as the systematization of experiences in the Human Rights School.

The project with the Office of the Ombudsman will support the verification, identification, and systematization of the experience in Valle del Cauca, developed by the Peace and Welfare Foundation (Fundación Paz y Bien) and its Hope Program (Programa Esperanza) as a reconciliation model to be carried out with young people in situations of vulnerability who have committed crimes or participated in organized crime groups.

A document will be drafted on experiences of the Human Rights School in the cities of Bogotá, Medellín, Bucaramanga, Villavicencio, and in the departments of Arauca, Putumayo, and Norte del Cauca.

3. Other concrete activities

In Montes de María, Cartagena, Nariño, and Bogotá, the transfer of the MVRO methodology was

completed with the goal of strengthening the development of prevention strategies being articulated in these areas. With this objective, **100 civil servants** from the Montes María Foundation, the Cartagena Chamber of Commerce, the Cartagena Mayor's Office, Ficonpaz, and the Nariño Governor's Office, participated in the transference sessions.

7. Difficulties and Lessons Learned

- During the quarter, the effects of the extreme weather conditions and the necessary emergency response across the country made the completion of the determined timeline impossible for actions planned with the ICBF. The teams from the Institute had to dedicate a large part of their time to assisting in the emergency situation. However, the joint decision was made to support and assist the Colombian Government's in attending to the needs of the persons affected.
- In October, the Director of the National Learning Service (SENA), Dr. Dario Montoya, resigned, affecting progress of activities with SENa and the Tecnoacademias. Actions should be taken up again with Father Camilo Bernal named as the new director of SENa. This situation poses a challenge for the next quarter, keeping in mind the achievements made by the collaboration of SENa and USAID/IOM.
- In the assistance component for disengaged CH&Y, during the quarter actions were taken in the strategy of "Symbolic Community Reparations" as a pilot project. This initiative provided approach techniques to psychosocial teams for their work with children and youth who demonstrate feelings of pain, guilt, and anguish caused by their experiences in an illegal armed group. As a result, the teams were able to work with the youth in their healing, reconfiguration of roles, restoration of an inner "I," and the recognition of emotional bonds with others.
- It is worth highlighting the two family meetings with a gender focus carried out in the Meta department as a pilot experience. One meeting was directed toward boys and the other toward girls, which allowed the gathering of information according to gender on conditions that favored recruitment by IAG, the situations lived in the armed group, and the process of adaptation of the assistance model from the ICBF Specialized Program.

This exercise provided substantial elements that can be used to offer different assistance to boys and girls, different psychosocial approaches, as well as approaches in working with life plans.

- In the area of prevention, the model of reconciliation and psychosocial re-signification, developed as part of the Project with the Trujillo community in the Valle del Cauca, has allowed victims of the conflict to manage and rise above situations, reconstructing the social fabric. This strategy can be implemented in communities that have been affected by situations of mass violence because it provides tools for assistance and reparation to victims. The model has been systematized and the ICBF has incorporated it into its work to continue with the intervention of international cooperation with its own resources.

- The **baseline** of gender, children, and adolescents, developed as part of the project with the Cesar Governor's Office, is a document that serves as an input in decision-making in the creation of public policy, as it focuses on the target populations of social welfare actions by the state. This permits the monitoring of social issues as well as advances in public policy through comparing the tendencies of indicators in determined periods of time.

Using the final document from the Governor's Office and other participating planning entities, programs and policies can: evaluate governmental management in respect to women's and minor's rights with an emphasis on child labor; strengthen human and technological resources of territorial entities (primarily the Governor's and Mayor's Offices) to resolve any informational contingencies; and identify relationships between the need for information (real and potential needs of the users) and the production of information (censuses, samples, focus groups, administrative records).

8. Priorities for Next Period

In the next period, technical assistance will be intensified to territorial entities that are developing strategies of Prevention with the goal of strengthening public policy settings such as the Social Policy Council (COMPOS) and the social support networks. The monitoring and support process will be initiated with entities affected by CH&Y recruitment by IAG as a consequence of the extreme weather conditions experienced in the country. To address this issue, the implementation was proposed of the strategy for Education in Violent Contexts and emergency contexts caused by flooding in four municipalities of Mojana in the departments of Sucre, Córdoba, and Antioquia.

The systematization of the process of Restorative Justice, which has been developed through the Casas Francisco Esperanza for more than ten years, will be carried out with the support of the Office of the Ombudsman and the Fundación Paz y Bien (Peace and Wellness Organization). In addition to the systematization, a methodological proposal that allows the application of the Restorative Justice focus, the MVRO, and the strategy for Education in Violent Contexts, in any context in the national territory, will be formulated.

In 2011, with the participation of the Mayor's Office of San José del Guaviare, a process will be developed to strengthen capacities in the local institutional system related to CH&Y public policy. To this end, the MVRO methodology will be applied.

Due to the humanitarian crisis situation in the Lórica municipality in the Córdoba department, as well as the violence used by criminal gangs that exploit and recruit CH&Y, the formulation of a proposal has been planned for the Prevention and Protection of CH&Y in coordination with the national committee on Education in Emergencies, the Mayor's Office, and Opción Legal (Legal Option). The proposal seeks to carry out institutional and community strengthening actions to formulate the Prevention strategy in the first semester of the year 2011. The proposal will include the participation of five educational institutions, four local level institutions, 20 teachers, and 1.200 CH&Y.

9. Conclusions

The last quarter of 2010 was influenced by the flooding caused by increased rainfall, generating one of the worst weather emergencies, both in rural and urban areas. Likewise, the current situation of violence against CH&Y is becoming increasingly more alarming. A profound preoccupation for the increasingly visible phenomenon of the illicit use of CH&Y and their subsequent recruitment by illegal armed groups (IAG) and criminal gangs is being registered in regions like Nariño, Meta, Antioquia, and Córdoba, where the flooding emergencies also occurred.

According to this situation, guarantee of CH&Y rights and prevention of recruitment continue to be priorities within the interdisciplinary and inter-institutional work. The period showed an increase of disengaged CH&Y in the program; this situation shows the need to persist in the qualification process of the assistance offered through the operators and the different ICBF instances.

During this quarter, important progress was made to accomplish the established goals. Within the **assistance component**, the following achievements can be mentioned:

- A total number of 92 new beneficiaries entered the program, 95% disengaged voluntarily and 5% were recovered. 539 youths continue to be assisted by the program at the end of the quarter. 81% (75) of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 13% (2) from ELN, 2% from BACRIN and 4% were former members of AUC. 65 CH&Y (71%) of the new beneficiaries are boys and 27 (29%) girls. 16% (15) of the youths that entered the program during the quarter are indigenous, 7% (6) are Afro-Colombian, and 77% (71) are “mestizos”.
- Institutional settings counted for 41% of the total assistance provided while extra-institutional family settings counted for 56% of the total assistance provided; 3% of the disengaged CH&Y are within the ICBF’s Protection Network. To highlight i) the Transit Home in Medellín, registered a larger occupancy 90%, while Cali 80%, the opposite situation evidenced during the previous quarter; ii) the Hogar Tutor has 219 available spaces and has an occupancy of 89% (195), within the five Hogares located in Bogotá, Manizales, Villavicencio and Armenia; iii) through the Hogar Gestor settings, assistance was given to 109 disengaged CH&Y. Of to the 285 available spaces, the recorded occupancy is 42%.
- Pedagogical Models Tool Kits were used and improved during the quarter. During October, the month when agreements were completed with the ICBF operators, a total of **10 family meetings** were held. In partnership with ICBF, an evaluation of the Family Meetings strategy was conducted finding it to be an appropriate and fundamental strategy for interacting with adolescents and their support networks. The evaluation showed that they allow learning and understanding of youth relationship styles, and the meanings they attach to these ties, lifestyles, and problem resolution techniques.
- IOM has completed all pertinent actions to transfer the model of the CROJ to the ICBF and to the High Commission for Social and Economic Re-integration (ACRSE). As a result of this activity and as part of the prevention strategy, the ICBF has allocated more than COP 2 billion to support productive projects of the youth clubs through the CROJ.

- The project Search strategy: Finding Nemo (Buscando a Nemo) ended on October 2010. It was implemented for over 9 months, and as a final result 275 CH&Y were identified, of whom 82 were minors who were part of the AUC who had not been handed over by the groups at the time of their demobilization.
- In the **prevention component**, psychosocial assistance and intervention with 400 families was completed in the project with the Cesar Governor's Office on "Gender, equality, childhood and adolescence, with emphasis in child labor". As a result of this project, the eradication of child labor in 239 cases was recorded.
- Actions with the Bogotá Mayor's Office, Department of Social Integration to work on the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System, show that during 2010, the Center for Special Judicial Services for Adolescents (CESPA) has referred 322 adolescents to the Forjar Center. In the last quarter, 197 adolescents were referred, but only 155 attended.
- During the quarter, several projects continued to be implemented in order to strengthen youth organizations, foster income generation projects, promote productive permanence of CH&Y in the field, define routes and counteract high levels of consumption of psychoactive substances, crime rates, criminal gangs, and recruitment by IAG. These initiatives were developed in the region of Montes de María, Municipalities of Cartagena, Soacha, La Mesa, Tena, Santa Marta, Cali, Buenaventura, Santander de Quilichao, among others.
- The special support to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, provided through the Displaced Orphans Fund (DCOF), focused intervention in the Departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and the south of Tolima in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y in high-risk areas. During the quarter, 1.466 CH&Y benefited; 3.958 teachers, community members, and civil servants participated in training sessions on recruitment prevention; and currently 37 MVRO are being implemented.
- In relation to the **Colombianization component**, despite the important advances by the ICBF in preparation for the end of USAID's cooperation, it is necessary to strengthen the projects in the areas of family, the process of administrative reparation, the Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers (CROJ), and symbolic reparation. Strengthening work on these areas constitute some of the challenges for guaranteeing the transfer and complete incorporation of the Specialized Assistance Model to the Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF).

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS 1: BENEFICIARIES OF RECRUITMENT PREVENTION INITIATIVES, OCT – DEC 2010

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES		
	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
CROJ – VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN YOUTH CLUBS	4.325		
SENA-USAID/IOM AGREEMENT	4.140		
HIDROCLORO	50		
JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA). MAYORS OFFICES' DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION	155		
PREVENTION OF FORCED RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS IN ANTIOQUIA. THE ADVENTURE OF LIVING (LA AVENTURA DE VIVIR)	783	704 (community members)	20
PREVENTION OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN ILEGAL ACTIVITIES. WORK WITH YOUTHS IN TENA AND LA MESA – PROMOTION OF THEIR PRODUCTIVE PERMANENCE IN THE FIELD	49		
CINCECITA STRATEGY IN BOGOTÁ AND SANTA MARTA. CINEMA CHILD FESTIVAL - MAHLUNA FOUNDATION	35		
STRENGTHENING OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN MONTES DE MARÍA	1.500	500 (community members)	15
TIME TO PLAY FOUNDATION	267		
NATIONAL YOUTH'S FESTIVAL: FESTIJUVENTUDES	35		
DCOF			
IMPROVEMENT OF LIFE CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHOCÓ, TO GUARANTEE AND REESTABLISH RIGHTS AND THE PREVENTION OF THEIR VIOLATION	77	150 (civil servants)	
TRAINING PROCESS WITH EDUCATIONAL AGENTS BASED ON THE SERIES OF BOOKS "STRENGTHENING BONDS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD PHASE II"		3.403 (2.986 community members, and 417 educational agents)	

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES		
	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
PEACE AGREEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY OF AGUABLANCA. PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING OF EARLY CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENT, AND YOUTH POLICIES THROUGH MVRO	850	390 (350 community members and 40 civil servants)	
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTAMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE INVOLVEMENT OF CH&Y IN THE CONFLICT (MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO).	168		
LOGISTICS SUPPORT TO THE MOBILE UNIT FOR INDIGENOUS ISSUES WITHIN THE ICBF REGIONAL BOGOTA. STRENGTHENING OF EMBERA COMMUNITY IN BOGOTÁ TO PREVENT BEGGING.	80		
PROJECT FOR THE PREVENTION OF AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CHS RECRUITMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TUMACO-NARIÑO	41		
PROJECT TO PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CHILDREN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TORIBÍO-CAUCA	250		
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITIES BUILDING PEACE IN BOGOTÁ		15 (community members)	
TOTAL	12.805	5.162	35

ATTACHMENTS 2: LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS

PROJECT CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-480	USAID	Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente	Aunar recursos técnicos, pedagógicos, humanos, físicos, administrativos y económicos para implementar una estrategia de atención integral especializada dirigida a las y los adolescentes entre 14 y 17 años y sus familias, vinculados al Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal	Bogotá	Bogotá	24 MONTHS
NAJ-521	Fundación Paz y Bien	Pacto de Paz de la Comunidad de Agua Blanca	Desarrollar el proyecto denominado “Pacto de paz de la Comunidad de Aguablanca”, a través del cual se pretende llevar a cabo la promoción y el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas de infancia, adolescencia y juventud, en el marco de la política de Prevención	Valle del Cauca,	Cali	12 MONTHS
NAJ-522	Fundación Proinco	Implementación de la estrategia departamental de prevención de vinculación de NNAJ al conflicto	Visualizar, diseñar, construir y adoptar medidas de solución necesarias para evitar el reclutamiento forzado y cualquier forma de utilización de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes al conflicto armado y actividades ilícitas	Nariño,	El Charco, Los Andes, Mallama, Policarpa, Ricaurte, Samaniego, Tumaco, Todos,	9 MONTHS
NAJ-524	Procura Claretiana de Misiones	Prevención uso y reclutamiento de	Prevenir uso y reclutamiento de NNAJ indígenas y afrocolombianas en el	Chocó	Juradó, Quibdó	9 MONTHS

PROJECT CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
		NNAJ indígenas y afrocolombianos	departamento del Choco desde una perspectiva de garantía, promoción y restitución de derechos.			
NAJ-525	Fundación Servicio Juvenil	Fortalecimiento de competencias laborales a jóvenes de Tumaco	Apoyar la garantía y prevención a la violación de los derechos de los jóvenes en condición de vulnerabilidad en Tumaco para prevenir el reclutamiento a los GAI	Nariño,	Tumaco	14 MONTHS
NAJ-526	Procura Claretiana de Misiones	Capacitación para la población vulnerable y construcción de segundo piso de la Escuela Taller Cartagena de Indias.	Contribuir al mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de jóvenes en condición de vulnerabilidad de la ciudad de Cartagena, a través de procesos de capacitación técnica relacionada con oficios tradicionales y nuevos, relativos al patrimonio tangible	Bolívar	Cartagena	12 MONTHS
NAJ-489 / NAJ-549	Fundación Carvajal	Prevención del reclutamiento de menores y jóvenes en situación de riesgo, a través del uso adecuado del tiempo libre.	Prevención de menores y jóvenes en situación de riesgo, a través del uso adecuado del tiempo libre, la integración comunitaria y la incorporación de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones TIC	Valle del Cauca	Cali	11 MONTHS
NAJ-551	CECIDIC	Lúdica, deporte y cultura en los	Apoyar y prevenir con actividades lúdicas, deportivas y culturales la vulneración de los	Cauca	Toribio	9 MONTHS

PROJECT CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
		resguardos indígenas del municipio de Toribío.	derechos de los niños y las niñas del Municipio de Toribío, disminuyendo los riesgos de vinculación al conflicto armado u otras formas de violencia.			
NAJ-562	Psinapsis Humanas SAS	Tejiendo vínculos, tejiendo vida, tejiendo sueños desde la primera infancia.	Promover en zonas más vulnerables de nuestro país, la resiliencia familiar y el fortalecimiento del vínculo afectivo desde edades tempranas incluida la gestación, como una estrategia de prevención de las violencias tempranas y del reclutamiento de niños y niñas	Todos	Todos	4 MONTHS
FED-004	OIM	Fortalecimiento Institucional a las TECNOACADEMIA y TECNOPARQUES, a los centros de formación profesional, a las Unidades de Emprendimiento y a los Centros de servicio público de empleo del SENA a nivel nacional.	Fortalecer la capacidad institucional del SENA, para que puedan brindar acciones de formación acordes con el mercado laboral a los adolescentes	Todos	Todos	11 MONTHS

PROJECT CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-563	Fundación Tiempo de Juego TJ	Fortalecimiento a Estrategia Tiempo de Juego	Prevenir el reclutamiento de niños, niñas y jóvenes de los sectores de Petares (Cartagena) y Cazuca (Soacha) a través del mejoramiento de su calidad de vida y fortaleciendo iniciativas colectivas de generación de ingresos y teniendo como eje transversal	Bolívar, Cundinamarca,	Cartagena, Soacha,	6 MONTHS
NAJ-568	Fundación Antonio Restrepo Barco	Identificación y análisis de las afectaciones por minas en la población infantil y adolescente de los departamentos de Antioquia, Nariño y Meta.	Realizar una caracterización socio-demográfica de las víctimas infantiles y adolescentes por MAP-MUSE-AEI que brinde elementos de análisis, recomendaciones a la política pública encargada de la prevención, atención y restablecimiento de derechos	Meta, Nariño, Antioquia,	Vista Hermosa, Samaniego, Barbacoas, Cumbitara, Ricaurte, Ituango, Dabeiba, Andes,	6 MONTHS
NAJ-573	Autoridad Ancestral del territorio WAMPIA del pueblo MISAK	Atención y prevención al reclutamiento y conflicto para niños y niñas Misak Departamento del Cauca	Prevenir la vinculación de niños(as) y jóvenes al conflicto, a partir de su superación económica, social y cultural desde cosmovisión, su pensamiento y su yatull, apoyando la generación de ingresos, capacitación laboral, derechos humanos, DIH, atención	Cauca	Silvia, Piendamó	9 MONTHS
NAJ-575	Corporación para el fomento de la	Apoyo Escuela Bajo Caldas de	Realizar acompañamiento a la institución educativa Bajo Caldas que permita retomar en los padres las	Caquetá	Florencia	6 MONTHS

PROJECT CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
	educación técnica formal y no formal del Caquetá.	Florencia Caquetá	actividades recreativas en los niños para su desarrollo físico y mental de manera que permitan alcanzar un cambio de actitud más favorable			
NAJ-580	OIM	Dotaciones primera infancia	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos humanos y técnicos para la cualificación de la atención en los Programas de Primera Infancia dirigidos a población nivel 1 y 2 a través de la adquisición de elementos de dotación	Todos	Todos	4 MONTHS
NAJ-581	OIM	Recuperación del estado nutricional de niños menores de cinco años	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos para el desarrollo de acciones tendientes a 1. contribuir con la recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños(as) menores de cinco años remitidos por la Red contra la extrema pobreza Red Juntos	Todos	Todos	6 MONTHS
FED-007	OIM	Apoyo a la consolidación de la granja integral de Planadas	Promoción de planes de vida en el marco de la ciudadanía, civilidad y legalidad de 100 jóvenes por medio de la formación técnica y acompañamiento psicosocial desarrollado en la granja integral de Planadas.	Tolima	Planadas	6 MONTHS